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OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

VIEWS OF A CABINET OFFICER.

THE ORDERS TO PREPARE IRONCLADS FOR SEA NOT COUNTERMANDED—THE OBJECT MAINLY TO BE READY FOR AN EMERGENCY—THE SPANISH REPLY NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPLICIT YET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is positively affirmed to-day that the orders through the Navy Department for vessels to be made ready for sea have not been countermanded, and that the active work of preparation goes steadily forward. But for this fact all rumors of trouble with Spain would be set at rest. A member of the Cabinet was interrogated about the meaning of these preparations in the Navy, and he admitted it was true that the Navy was being put in serviceable condition as rapidly as possible, but no immediate necessity for its employment was apprehended. The relations of this Government to foreign Governments were not changed, and there was no more prospect now of war with Spain than there had been for two years past. The movements of the last few days simply indicated that the President thought it best to keep the Navy in condition to use at any time. In case of the recognition of Cuban independence, which was discussed generally, he said the only employment of the Navy which might be now considered as likely to be necessary was the protection of the merchant marine against Spanish cruisers. He said there had been no important change in the relations between this Government and Spain, but he did not deny that grave questions had been under discussion. The President had been urged to make decided expressions in his Message on the subject of Cuban independence. The conversation was general, and conveyed little more information than is stated above. In general, the statement harmonizes with the information of last night, which indicates the strong hope of a peaceful solution of all difficulties. It must be confessed that none of the explanations of the rapid equipment of the Navy are very clear, and naturally much interest is aroused. The vessels of the Navy are kept in repair with difficulty when they are laid up out of commission, and to avoid the mortification experienced by this country when the affair of the Virginius called attention to the weakness of our Navy it would seem to be good policy to keep vessels in commission during the Winter, and at all times in condition for immediate service. As a secondary, if not indeed a primary, reason for fitting out vessels, this would seem of itself to be sufficient; but it is doubted if this is all. It is now doubted that the answer of Spain received to-day will prove sufficiently explicit to end the correspondence in progress.

At the Washington Navy-yard the monitor Catskill, which has been laid up for the past nine months, is being fitted for sea, and the available force of the yard is being used to get her ready. A complete outfit is being prepared, and her crew is now shipped. She will be ready to sail in about a week and will proceed to Norfolk, where she will go into dock to have her bottom examined. Commander Henry Wilson, an officer of large sea experience, and who stands fifteenth on the list of his grade, has been ordered to command the Catskill. Orders have been received at the yard to get out, with all possible dispatch, anchors and chains for the new sloops Enterprise, Essex, Ranger, Huron, and Alert. The Huron and Alert are now at Philadelphia being fitted for sea. Officers will be ordered to the Catskill after she has been docked at Norfolk. At the Norfolk yard the machinists, blacksmiths, and iron-platers are making extra time working on the Snow Drop and Alliance. The dry dock was prepared day before yesterday for the iron-clad Montauk. She will be docked in a few days. The railway was set in order for the reception of the Canandaigua. The Alliance is swarming with workmen, and they are as busy as bees, but it will be hard work to get her ready for sea by the time specified in the order received for fitting her out.

THE SPANISH MINISTER'S DISPATCHES.

THE CONCESSION RESPECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA CONFIRMED—CAUSES OF THE DELAYED ACTION OF SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that in future American citizens on trial before a court-martial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting counsel for defense. The treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was not sufficiently definite to meet the cases of courts-martial in the event of war or insurrection in the island, but the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish to the Spanish Government, and disposes of exaggerated reports on this subject. The frequent changes in the Spanish Government since the commencement of the rebellion have in part delayed the settlement of the question until the present time.

ALFONSO'S ANSWER TO DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—Gen. Quesada has been commanded by a royal order to henceforth receive no communication from Don Carlos, except an announcement of unconditional submission of himself and his partisans.

ACTIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

A FLEET TO BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR SLOOPS-OF-WAR AND THREE MONITORS TO BE GOT READY FOR SEA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—Within the past few days orders have been received by Commodore Preble, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to send the sloops-of-war Huron and Alert to sea. The Alert has been here in port only a couple of weeks, and will stop at Washington to receive further orders and full equipment. The ostensible destination of the Huron is China. Both of these vessels carry four broadside guns, one pivot gun, and a sixty-pounder on the forecastle. Yesterday morning additional orders were received to send the monitors Passaic, Wyandotte, and Nantucket to Norfolk Navy-yard, so that they may be docked, have their bottoms scraped, and receive supplies. Their destination after this is not known. They are all in good order, having been fitted up during the Cuban excitement of two years ago. To-day the Tallapoosa arrived, and the Powhatan is expected before morning with anchors and chains for the sloop-of-war Quinnebaug, which will be sent to Cramp's ship-yard here and immediately fitted out for sea. The Dispatch, from Washington, is also expected, and a fleet will be formed on Saturday or Sunday, comprising the Huron, Alert, Dispatch, Tallapoosa, and three monitors, Passaic, Wyandotte, and Nantucket, and they will all leave together—that being the latest order. The largest monitors in the service, the Amphytrite, (formerly Terror,) and Miantonomoh, are in the Delaware, the first-named at Cramp's and the latter at Roache's at Chester, being rebuilt. They are double turretted. At least six months will be required to place them in good condidition. These orders have been sprung suddenly upon the naval authorities here, and as the buildings on the site of the old Navy-yard are being demolished and everything removed to League Island, the vessels have been sent from here so there may be no delay in having them ready for sea. Nothing has been mentioned in the official dispatches concerning Spanish affairs, but from the haste required the officers believe the present orders are caused by the late turn in events.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—Considerable activity prevails at the Gosport Navy-yard. Orders have been received from Washington to thoroughly fit out the monitors Lehigh and Montauk with all possible dispatch.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

PASSENGER TRAIN RUN INTO BY A FREIGHT TRAIN IN GEORGIA—A BOY KILLED AND MANY PASSENGERS WOUNDED—THREE MEN KILLED BY A COLLISION IN OHIO.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—A frightful accident occurred last night on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, near Pine House, about twenty-five miles from Augusta. After the regular passenger train left Columbia, yesterday afternoon, for Augusta, it was followed by a train of empty cars. The two trains traveled at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, one following close on the other. The passenger train had just reached a siding, and was about to stop, when the second train came rushing along and the engine telescoped the ladies' passenger car, throwing it and the smoking car from the track. A terrible scene followed. The ladies' car was filled with passengers; men, women, and children were jammed together, wounded, crushed, and bleeding. After a few moments' confusion the windows and doors were broken open and the passengers emerged from the wreck. It was then discovered that, while many were bruised seriously, but one life was lost, that of Charley Nightingale, a child about six years old, son of William Nightingale, of Brunswick, Ga. The child had but a slight wound on the head, and seemed to have been scalded to death by the steam. A son of Mr. Hegesheimer, United States Coast Survey, who was in the smoking car, was seriously injured, and will probably lose an eye. Mr. Dishman, of Baltimore, a commercial traveler, was cut in the arm and bled a great deal, and seemed to be badly wounded. As soon as possible the passengers were rescued from the wreck. A few hours later the outward train reached the spot, and, being unable to pass, returned with the passengers of the wrecked train to Augusta, reaching the city about 10:30 o'clock.

Following is a list of the passengers: Mrs. A. F. T. Weston, New-York; Miss Rosa Wolfolk, Miss Annie Wilson, Rahway, N. J.; Mrs. Coyle, Thomasville, Ga.; N. W. Patti, Baltimore; J. Margentoff, Aiken, S. C.; Z. Jacobus, New-York; E. H. Engel, Macon, Ga.; H. Hoffe, Washington; J. L. Atkins, W. H. Douglas, New-York; Walter Powell, Augusta Dishman, Baltimore; Mrs. W. M. Mebane, Georgia; Thomas Bell, Darlington, S. C.; Mrs. and Misses Nightingale, Brunswick, Ga.; Miss Fowler, Richmond Hill, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Hegesheimer, United States Coast Survey; O. C. Jordan, Aiken, S. C.; T. N. Rushton and Hardy Crouch, Johnston, S. C.; Gov. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.; A. K. Grover, New-York; Dr. Ebert, Philadelphia, and W. T. Sprinkle.

The conductor of the passenger train is not to blame, but there is great feeling against the men on the other train for alleged criminal carelessness. The passengers report that the engineer and conductor could not be found after the accident. Every attention was given to the wounded upon their arrival here. The body of little Charley Nightingale was carried to Brunswick this morning. M. F. Dishman, of Baltimore, is doing well, as is the son of Mr. Hegesheimer. The other passengers escaped, some without a scratch, and others with slight bruises. It is almost a miracle that, under the circumstances, many more of them were not injured.

LATER.—There was only one death from the railroad accident. Mrs. Hegsheimer, who was in the rear part of the ladies' car at the time the engine ran into it, was found after the accident sitting on the cow-catcher midway in the wrecked car. Her infant son was found under one of the seats, close to the locomotive. He was badly bruised, but not dangerously injured. The engineer and conductor of the extra train, who are responsible for the collision, have not reported to the officials of the road. The passengers report that they were alarmed several times before the accident by the extra train running up close to them.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—At 10 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad between a construction train and a west bound freight train near the Philadelphia cross roads, a few miles east of Dennison, Ohio. Three employes of the construction train were killed and two others seriously injured. The accident seems to have been caused by the engineer of the freight train disregarding the signals given by the flagman of the construction train.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—1 A. M.—*For the lower lake region and the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly, warmer cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by rising barometer, and in the latter partly cloudy weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain, turning into snow in the northern portion.

For the canal regions of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, temperature above freezing Friday night.

THE STORM ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—The recent heavy sleet storm west of this region extended from Laramie City to Bitter Creek, and how much further west cannot be ascertained yet. The telegraph operator at Bitter Creek reported that the storm was very bad there, and worse than to the east of his section. The sleet was very heavy, and broke the telegraph-wires in various places. The operatives at Cheyenne report that they are having as high water there as they had last Spring at the time of the flood. The railroad telegraph-wires are down on both sides of Bitter Creek. The Atlantic and Pacific wires and the Western Union lines have also been down several times. The latter, it is believed, will be in good order again in a few hours, as the repairers have got upon the ground.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 18.—The brig Chance, ashore at Lambert's Cove, was hauled off to-day and towed to this port. She has about fifty tons of lignumvitæ and fustic on board. The balance of the cargo was discharged and brought here. The steam pump is used to keep the vessel free of water until she is hauled on the marine railway.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The schooner reported ashore on Wood End, Cape Cod, was the Mary Means, coal laden, bound to Neponset. She was hauled off by the steam-tug C. F. Winch, and taken into Provincetown harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Signal Service observer at Norfolk, Va., reports a large three-masted schooner (name unknown) ashore off Cobb's Island. Assistance will be sent to her.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 18.—The schooner Kohinoor left Lockport, Nova Scotia, Aug. 23, for Barbados, and has not since been heard of. The steamer Bermuda left here for Portland last evening. She returned to-day for repairs, her steam jackets having burst.

MATCH BETWEEN ALLEN AND MACE ARRANGED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A match for $5,000 a side was made to-day between Tom Allen and Jim Mace, to come off on the 20th of May next, Barney Aaron acting for Allen, and Harry Hill, of New-York, for Jim Mace. A forfeit has been put up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

A PORTION OF BRISTOL RENDERED UNINHABITABLE TILL MIDSUMMER—LANDS SUBMERGED ALL WINTER.

LONDON, Nov. 19—4 A. M.—The *Morning Echo* announces that on account of the recent floods the sanitary authorities have declared a district of Bristol, with a population of 6,000 souls, unfit for habitation until Midsummer. Thousands of acres in the valley of the Trent will probably remain under water throughout the Winter.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESS BILL—THE COMPETITIVE DRAMA.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Bureau of the Assembly to-day elected the committee to consider the Press bill. Eleven members of the committee belong to the opposition, and only four are in favor of the bill. It is believed that the measure, which is not a Cabinet question, will be abandoned. The Assembly has adjourned until Monday.

In the Michaelis competition for the best play relating to the American Revolution, twenty out of sixty manuscripts have been selected, and on these a final decision will be rendered in eight days.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special Berlin telegram this afternoon stating that the Prussian Government is preparing proceedings before the Ecclesiastical Court against the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Treves. The object is to depose them.

CARD FROM VON ARNIM DENYING CERTAIN ASPERSIONS BY BISMARCK—SUBMISSION OF CATHOLIC CLERGY.

LONDON, Nov. 19—6 A. M.—Count Von Arnim writes to the *Times* indignantly denying the charge of Bismarck that he thwarted the latter's policy by means of private influence with, and communications to, the Emperor and Empress.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Morning Post* says over one hundred priests and nine canons of Rhineland have given notification of their submission to the Ecclesiastical laws.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DENIAL OF A REPORTED LAW APPOINTMENT—FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The appointment of Sir John Holker and Hardinge Stanley Giffard to the Attorney and Solicitor Generalship respectively, noted yesterday, are now denied.

The failure of the Manila branch of the house of Russell Sturgis & Co. is reported here.

TURKEY.

THE INSURGENT DEFEAT AT PIVA CONFIRMED—THE BATTLE AT GATSCHKO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—A telegraphic dispatch from Server Pasha fully confirms the previous reports of the defeat and loss sustained by the insurgents at Piva.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—No news of the battle at Gatschko has been received by the Sublime Porte. At Vienna, however, the insurgent victory is fully confirmed.

A SECOND ATTEMPT TO REVICTUAL GORANSKO TO BE MADE BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, Nov. 19—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cettigne says the Turks are assembling all their disposable forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another effort to revictual Goransko, the previous attempt having resulted in their defeat at Gatschko. The Turks have already concentrated for the purpose a force of 15,000 men, while the insurgents have received reinforcements to the number of 6,000.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE'S PARTY FOR BARODA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Wales and party have started for Baroda.

BURMAH.

A CONSPIRACY TO SEIZE THE ARSENAL AND BURN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.—A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and to burn the town of Rangoon has been discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair.

MALACCA.

INTERRUPTION TO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH PENANG.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In consequence of the interruption to the cable between Madras and Penang, there is no further intelligence from Perak.

CUBA.

MEN UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH PARDONED—THE GETTYSBURG AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Five men sentenced to be shot this morning have been pardoned by the Captain General at the intercession of Señor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, and several ladies.

The United States steamer Gettysburg has arrived in the harbor.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

NOTICE OF CONTEST BY THE REFORM CANDIDATE—THE GOVERNOR HAS NOT YET REPLIED TO THE NOTICE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—S. Teackle Wallis, Reform candidate for Attorney General at the recent State election, has addressed a letter to Gov. Groome notifying the Governor that he (Mr. Wallis) will contest the election of C. J. M. Gwynn, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, and protesting against the qualification of Mr. Gwynn as Attorney General. Under the Constitution of the State, article 5, all elections for Attorney General shall be certified to and returns thereof made to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide on the election and qualification of the person returned, and in case of a tie to designate which shall qualify, and administer the oath of office. At the recent election Mr. Gwynn received a majority of 14,258 in the City of Baltimore. Leaving out the city, according to official returns Mr. Wallis received an aggregate majority of 576 in the counties. Mr. Wallis contests on the ground that the election in the City of Baltimore is null and void by reason of fraud and intimidation of voters. The Legislature has made no provision as to the manner of contesting an election for Attorney General or taking evidence in relation thereto. The Governor has not yet replied to the communication of Mr. Wallis.

THE SALE OF FERTILIZERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—A meeting of the principal manufacturers and dealers in fertilizers in the United States was held to-day, at Barnum's Hotel, the object of which was to discuss the question of credits. A resolution was adopted, declaring that all fertilizers should be sold for cash, or satisfactorily indorsed paper, and that the barter of fertilizers for cotton or other products at a fictitious price is demoralizing to the trade, and should be discountenanced by all manufacturers and dealers. A committee, consisting of L. Sangston, G. Ober, O. C. Zell, and R. W. L. Rasin, of Baltimore; Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia; John M. Glidden, of Boston, and George E. Gibbons, of Charleston, S. C., was appointed on permanent organization, to report at a meeting to be held in Baltimore on the first Thursday in May next.

NOVEL PRINCIPLE IN LAW.

LIABILITY OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO ANSWER SUBPŒNA—THEY NEED NOT APPEAR IN CERTAIN CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, a novel principle was laid down touching the liability of high Government officials to answer subpœna. Thomas H. Gardiner brought an action for libel against E. P. Anderson, the alleged libel being that the defendant, while Appraiser of the Port of Baltimore, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending the dismissal of plaintiff, who was a clerk in the Appraiser's office, on certain alleged charges. The Secretary of the Treasury was summoned as a witness and directed to produce the letter in question. This the Secretary refused to do. The plaintiff then asked for an attachment to compel the Secretary to appear in court and produce the letter. After argument the court made the following decision: The court declines to grant the motion, because the act of Congress makes copies and papers of the various departments evidence, and the plaintiff can apply for such copies without hindering or interfering with the public business, which the court can readily see would be the case were the Secretary required to appear in person wherever summoned throughout the United States. This is one evil among others that caused the enactment of section 882 Revised Statutes.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD ELECTION—EASTERN RAILROAD PAPER PROTESTED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 18.—The annual election of Directors of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company was held at the office of the company here yesterday, Messrs. J. B. Thompson and J. H. Bacon, Jr., acting as Inspectors of Election, and James Kitchen President, and A. J. Simpson Secretary of the meeting. The following Directors were elected: S. M. Mills, New-York; Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Leon Abbett, Robert Rennie, David P. Patterson, Abraham Browning, Hon. J. P. Stockton, E. C. Taylor, New-Jersey; C. J. Osborne, New-York; Edwin Eldridge, Elmira; H. H. Cook, Leroy, N. Y.; C. W. Huntington, Boston; H. W. Rathbone, Elmira.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—It is positively stated that a note for $5,000 of the Eastern Railroad, held by an out of town bank, was protested yesterday, the Treasurer of the road stating he had no funds when payment was demanded. Several other notes of the company have also been protested. In consequence, the stock has declined to-day from 22 to 15¼.

EARNINGS OF THE VANDALIA AND INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS LINES POOLED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—An important meeting of railroad managers was held at Crestline yesterday, at which the contemplated pool of the earnings of the Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis lines was formally completed. Major John E. Simpson, long and favorably known in railroad circles, was elected general manager of the pooled lines. The meeting also agreed upon a schedule for through palace cars between Louisville and New-York, by way of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Lake Shore, and New-York Central Railroads, to take effect on Dec. 1. Arrangements are in progress for similar facilities between Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-York.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Boston and Lowell Railroad report has been furnished the Commissioners. It shows the total revenue for the year to be $1,207,578 19, and the operating expenses $1,000,043. The total debt liabilities are stated to be $2,818,300, the total expended for construction $4,531,440 51.

TWO MEN MURDERED IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Galveston dispatches report a terrible tragedy which took place at Cuero this morning. A party of five men entered Ryan's saloon and killed Reuben Brown, City Marshal, who was formerly a member of the Sutton party. His body was riddled with balls. The saloon was crowded with men, both black and white. One negro, named Tom Freeman, received two shots and was instantly killed, while another was wounded in the face. Marshal Brown was the man who arrested Taylor for the murder of Sutton. Taylor escaped from the Indianola jail during the September cyclone. It is supposed his party did the shooting. Alarm bells were rung and a guard was placed over the town. No arrests have yet been made.

NEW-JERSEY ODD-FELLOWS.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of New-Jersey has been in session here for two days past. There are about 135 lodges in the State, nearly all of which were represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William B. Iszard, Most Worthy Grand Master; M. B. Murphy, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master; James S. Kiger, Right Worthy Grand Warden; Lewis Parker, Jr., Right Worthy Grand Secretary; J. L. Lamb, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; J. D. Cleaver, Right Worthy Grand Representative. Adjourned sine die at 5:30 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Vice President slept soundly after 10 o'clock last night, without the use of opiates, and awoke feeling so much improved that he was permitted to be partially dressed at 9 o'clock this morning. He says he feels able to go out, but is restrained by his physicians from doing so.

At 8 o'clock to-night he suffered from nervous depression, though his general condition indicates gradual recovery.

CAROLINA PARK RACES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 18.—At Carolina Park to-day the first race—a mile dash—resulted as follows: Springlet first, O'Neil second. Time—1:49¼. The second race—mile heats—resulted in a victory for Egypt; Harkaway second. Time—1:48¼, 1:48¾. The third race—two-mile heats—was a dead heat between Mary Long and Vanderbilt. Time—3:45¼. The judges reserved their decision.

ASSAULT BY A NEGRO TRAMP.

ST. ALBANS, Vt, Nov. 18.—Miss Elizabeth Story, a young lady of Fairfax, was violently assaulted this forenoon, while walking to the railroad station, by a negro tramp. A neighbor coming up, the negro ran away. Miss Story was not seriously injured. The citizens are scouring the country in pursuit of the negro.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—In to-day's session of the Woman's National Temperance Association the time was consumed in hearing reports of the committees on juvenile work, on a memorial to Congress, on a letter to American women, on an address to young ladies, and on publication.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to be $381 83, and the disbursements $167 20.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY.

REVELATIONS IN ST. LOUIS YESTERDAY.

TESTIMONY IN THE M'DONALD CASE—A RECTIFIER DESCRIBES THE WORKING OF THE RING—WHENCE WARNINGS CAME OF DANGEROUS VISITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—This has been the most exciting day yet in the trial of ex-Supervisor McDonald for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The weather was raw, but the crowd inside the court-room was so great that the atmosphere was suffocating. A number of distinguished persons of this city and from elsewhere were present. Among the spectators were Levi P. Luckey, the President's assistant private Secretary; Gen. Sherman, and Daniel W. Voorhees. The evidence was of a startling character, involving a number of persons not heretofore implicated, and connecting by positive evidence others who are indicted, but against whom no direct testimony had been adduced. Among these is Stilson Hutchins, for whose election to the Legislature a fund of $3,000 was said to have been raised, who is a prominent Democratic politician of this city and State and editor of the St. Louis *Times*, a paper which has lately been unstinted in its denunciation of the whisky ring. The evidence shows the ring to have been the most gigantic combination ever organized in the country, and persons of judgment who have watched the trials closely thus far express the opinion that not one-half the rascality and corruption has yet been exposed.

Judge Treat took the bench promptly at 10 o'clock and ordered the case to proceed.

TESTIMONY OF A RECTIFIER.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Barnet H. Engleke, one of the wealthiest rectifiers here. His testimony was as follows: I have resided in St. Louis for ten years; my business has been that of rectifier since 1870; we did a rectifying business of a half million dollars per year; I had several conversations with Joyce in 1871 relative to our handling of illicit spirits; I proposed to go out of business at one time; some officers were expected, and my partners "weakened" somewhat; I went to Leavenworth, and he sent me to Joyce, who assured me that no harm could come to us, as we were safe; I told him I didn't want to take any risk unless I saw my way clear; he told me he would be protected on all sides; he asked me if I was making all I wanted; I told him I had all I could handle; he said to go on quietly, and if anything went wrong to come to him; generally the same Gauger gauged the whisky at the distillery and at the rectifying-house, in order that he might cover the "crooked;" if there were two Gaugers their reports as to proof and quantity might not agree, and thus the fraud would be exposed.

A MEAN MEMBER OF THE RING.

There was very little "crooked" whisky made here in 1873; at that time Curran was not permitted to run "crooked;" I asked Joyce why it was, and Joyce said that Curran had been acting so infernally mean that he would not let him turn a wheel again. It was charged that Curran had been swindling the Ring out of their share on this crooked. Curran did not run again till late in 1874, when he started up for a couple of months, but was so hard pressed by the Ring that he had to shut down.

NO CHANCE FOR HONEST DISTILLERS.

In fact, no distillery could run straight without losing money at that time; in 1874 and 1875 I talked frequently with Joyce, who generally wanted to know if we were getting all the whisky we could handle, advising us to branch out more; to keep things straight; to take all we could from Ulrici, and to go light on Busby and Chouteau or Jouett. It was evident that he did not want the latter distillers to make much.

SOURCE OF THE WARNINGS OF DANGER.

Wood was the first agent to come here in 1871, subsequently Gavitt and Brazier, then Brooks and Hogue and some others; with the exception of Wood, who came here in the latter part of 1871 or 1872, we always got notice of the agent's coming; we generally knew several days beforehand that any revenue agent whom we had reason to fear was coming, and we always straightened up; the information came from Fitzroy and others; the general arrangement about this matter was that we should receive information; I heard in several instances from Fitzroy and Joyce that the information came from Washington; sometimes Fitzroy would come down and ask, "Well, what shape are you in? Are you ready to see anybody? Better straighten up; some one will probably be here." Fitzroy told me that they got their information from Billy Avery, clerk in the revenue department; just before the seizure Joyce came to me and told me, "My friend Babcock writes me that there is going to be —— to pay here;" we did not know just what kind of scrape we were in, or how to get out, so we just waited till it came; I paid money sometimes to Joyce, Barton, Fitzroy, and Leavenworth; I paid to Barton several times, and at times I believed I knew for what purpose.

PAYING WITHOUT QUESTION.

Barton paid to Leavenworth, he to Fitzroy, he to Joyce, he to McDonald, and he to I do not know whom; I paid $500 to Fitzroy once in the early part of 1874 to be paid to McDonald; I do not know where it was to go, as I never got much satisfaction about it; we were simply told it was needed; we were in the Ring, and whenever funds were wanted we paid without question. The amount raised then was $5,000. I paid to Leavenworth once $350, $100 for the "Hutch," or Sixth Ward campaign fund, and $250 for the State fund. This was just before the election in 1872. We were told it would take about three thousand dollars to carry the Sixth Ward. I was a Republican at that time, but am not now. The way I came to subscribe to the "Hutch" fund was that I was told by Leavenworth and Robb that it was our interest to do so.

WHO COMPOSED THE RING.

I have had conversations with Joyce and Fitzroy, and in fact with nearly all who were openly working in the Ring, on the subject of who composed it. In those conversations Leavenworth told me that in 1871 the Ring men were Con Maguire, McDonald, Joyce, McKee, Ford, and somebody outside, from whom they got information. This information was generally very correct. Subsequent to 1872 the Ring, as I ascertained by these conversations, was composed of McDonald, Joyce, Everest, Fitzroy, Concannon, McKee, Maguire, Patrick Newcomb, and Grosvenor; I understood that Grosvenor received $1,000 to let up on Maguire about the time Maguire expected the nomination for the Mayoralty; the money was not raised by Joyce; he told me he paid it himself; I believe Grosvenor did "let up" accordingly, as the files of the *Democrat* will show; I did not understand how McDonald paid the gaugers, and storekeepers were generally paid by the distilleries where they worked, so much on the barrel. Some of them wouldn't take their pay that way, and had to be paid from the Ring fund. I did not understand that Grosvenor received any more than $1,000.

PRESSURE ON A MEMBER OF THE RING.

I had to talk with these men, of course, to do business with them. They knew what was going on. I have had conversations with McKee and Ford about the business. In the Fall of 1874 I talked with Mr. McKee about these matters. Collector Ford is dead. I talked with him in 1871 and in the Fall of 1872. The first time was in reference to the seizure of my place and to paying money to his office to be permitted to reopen. The next was when I was referred to him by Leavenworth; there had been some trouble about changing the gaugers at Thompson's. I had some trouble about my whisky there, and Leavenworth sent me to Ford; I explained the matter to Ford, and he made it satisfactory; Thompson had been allowing me five cents per gallon off on his whisky, and Curran allowed me fifteen cents off, so I began to purchase from Curran; this did not suit Thompson and Leavenworth, and they assessed $800 against me; I refused to pay and they threatened to shut me down; I told them if I was shut down the rest would have to go too; I threatened to go and talk to the Supervisor about the matter, and Leavenworth told me to go; he said he was running the thing himself, and it would do no good to talk to the Supervisor; I told Ford about this affair, and the threat that was made to close me down, and reminded him that when I went into this thing I was promised protection; I told Ford this in the Fall of 1872 at his office in the American Express office; it was I who got a letter from Ford in regard to the subject matter outside; I understood that we had to raise $20,000 for the State canvass of 1872; I am a party to several indictments here and pleaded guilty to some of them.

EVIDENCE OF ULRICI'S FOREMAN.

John F. Siedenkopf was called. He testified: I have resided here since November, 1870, and been connected with various liquor houses, lately that of Ulrici, where I worked as foreman; I went to Ulrici's in January, 1872, and remained till the seizure; I know McDonald, Joyce, and Fitzroy; I have had no conversation with McDonald, but with Joyce I talked in 1874 about the crooked whisky, how to get rid of it, &c.; I had a conversation also with Fitzroy on the same subject; he always wanted us to make more crooked whisky than we could get rid of; but in the Summer of 1872 the price of whisky ran so low that, even though we got an increased price of ten cents on our superior spirits, we lost money; we had either to close or to run crooked, as we knew the rest were doing; at first Mr. Ulrici was averse to doing it, but subsequently he agreed, and in August, 1872, we began; the Gauger and Storekeeper, Kellerman and Buschy, were changed, and Hardaway and Sweet were sent; Hardaway told me to open to our full capacity and run whisky; we ran a short time and then stopped; in 1873 we began to run again, and for a time we ran straight; the revenue agents were so hard on us, however, that we had to run crooked again; at that time we had about four thousand barrels on hand, and a seizure would ruin us; we ran irregularly, because the market was so full of crooked whisky we couldn't get rid of all we made; the serial number was less than ten thousand when I went there, and when we were seized it was nearly forty thousand, showing that we made nearly thirty thousand barrels in that time.

TYRANNY OF THE OFFICIALS OVER THE DISTILLERS.

We were required to make from forty to sixty barrels crooked per week, according to Joyce's directions, and if we began in the week to run crooked we had to pay the full assessment, whether we made it or not; Joyce was well posted on the market, and increased the assessment when the demand of the market was brisk; we paid from $800 to $2,800 per week; Mr. Ulrici got disgusted with the whole business; we did not run altogether more than two years out of the four; we ran "crooked" accordingly as we could get rid of the whisky; we used to sell it as a rule at twenty cents off, and sometimes at twenty-five cents off; at first we paid the ring thirty-five cents per gallon, and when the tax rose to ninety cents they wanted to make us pay forty-five cents. It was agreed that the distillers should be permitted to manufacture six or seven barrels per week, on which they would be excused from paying a tax to the ring. The trouble was that straight whisky could not be sold at all, hardly, because of the "crooked." Hence we had to offer the straight at ten or fifteen cents below the market price in order to get rid of it; his was a very heavy loss, as the full market price would not pay us, and we had to look to "crooked" to make it up; but then we could not sell much crooked, because the market was so glutted, and what with paying thirty-five cents per gallon to the Ring, and selling it to rectifiers at fifteen to twenty cents off, there wasn't much money in it anyhow.

CORRECTNESS OF THE INFORMATION FROM WASHINGTON.

I often told Joyce that Ulrici and I were in hopes the Ring would break up and we could make straight whisky again; he would bring around letters to strengthen my nerve, which was getting weak, and reassure me; one of these letters was signed "Rogers," who, I was told, was a clerk in the Revenue Department at Washington; we were led to believe the representation of protection at Washington by the fact that whenever we would receive notice that a detective was coming, and that we should straighten up, the detective came; we heard that the Supervisors all over the country were to be removed, and Joyce went straight to Washington; when he came back he told us it was all right, and the Supervisors were not removed; we heard that several Gaugers were to be removed, and they were removed; whenever I did not put enough money in the weekly packages to satisfy Joyce he called around pretty sudden and made things rather hot for me.

OTHER WITNESSES.

The next witness was William R. Jouett, one of the distillers who have pleaded guilty, but the last to do so. He is a cousin of Collector Casey, and it was charged that Casey was also a partner of Jouett, and that Jouett would not plead guilty on that account. He testified to his connection with the Ring and to paying weekly assessments; he always understood that the Ring had full protection at Washington, but did not hear of any particular Washington official who was involved.

Louis Tenscher, also a distiller, testified to crooked ways, and said he had frequent interviews with McDonald and Joyce.

David Filstead, of Choteau's distillery, said that the same stamp was often used six times at his place, and sometimes until it was worn to pieces.

Sandford W. Barton, distiller, testified that Joyce always represented that Babcock was taking care of them at Washington; he showed witness letters from William Avery, Holt, and Rogers; it was the general belief of distillers that they had confederates at Washington whose position assured safety.

A number of other witnesses were called, but not responding to their names attachments were issued and the court adjourned. Several important witnesses will be on the stand to-morrow, and interesting developments are anticipated.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANA RING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The parties arrested at Evansville, who were implicated in the whisky frauds, were brought before Judge Graham, of the United States Court, to-day. David M. Lewis, Col. Simonson, John E. Phillips, and Harrison Miller were released on $5,000 bail each. John Wand and Gordon Bingham are still under guard, as they have failed to obtain bail, which in their cases is $25,000. John W. Bingham started for Evansville to-night under guard, to obtain the necessary security. The trials will commence on the 30th instant.

VERDICT IN THE MILWAUKEE WHISKY TRIAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—At 2 P. M. to-day the jury in the case of Schlitz & Bergenthal, after being out twenty-five hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The offense charged was the omission to enter shipments of spirits in form 12. A motion made for a new trial in the Moeller case was argued by Mr. Carpenter and Judge Dixon, and taken under advisement by the court. The case of Robert Riemert and Leopold Worth, proprietors of the Menomee distillery, was opened by Mr. McKinney for the Government.

ILLNESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Butler while on his way to St. Louis to attend the trial of W. O. Avery, whom he was to defend, was taken sick, and was compelled to return to his home. He will not be able to go on with the case this week.

FAILURE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The suspension is announced of the wholesale provision house of A. & A. Jacobs & Co., No. 121 South Market street, a very old concern.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE COUNCILS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TROUBLOUS CONSULTATIONS—THE PLANS OF THE ADMIRALTY—THE EASTERN QUESTION AND FINANCE—A LEGAL REVOLUTION—THE NEED OF JUDGES—THE NATION'S COLONIAL POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

The Government began its sittings in council on Wednesday; another meeting was held yesterday, and a third this afternoon. The first thing done was to throw overboard the unfortunate Fugitive Slave circular; and this has so far lightened the ship, although it exposes the Ministry to scathing criticism. It appears that the circular was drawn up by the Foreign Office at the request of the Admiralty, and the responsibility for it must, therefore, be shared between the two departments, except that the Admiralty may plead that it had a right to rely on the Foreign Office. It is said, however, that the whole affair was managed by underlings, while their chiefs were away on their holiday, and that the latter were entirely ignorant of what had been done until they read the amazing document in the newspapers. Cabinet Councils are never, even at the best of times, remarkable for harmony, and just now they are believed to be particularly stormy. There is a rumor that Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has offered himself for sacrifice after the fashion of Jonah, and that a section of his colleagues are disposed to accept this solution of the difficulty in which his continuous blundering has placed the Government. In any case, whether Mr. Hunt goes or stays, it may be expected that the Admiralty programme for the next year will be made to look as spirited and enterprising as possible, in order to cover past deficiencies. Every effort is being made to push on with the Inflexible, which is to be the most strongly armored and most heavily armed ship yet seen. Another large armor-plated ship is also to be immediately put on the stocks at Chatham dockyard, to be called the Agamemnon. This new ship will bear a close resemblance to the Inflexible, but will not be quite so large. It will also, no doubt, be announced that the Admiralty has long contemplated the construction of circular iron-clads like the Russian Popoffkas, which are making so much sensation here, and is about to build a fleet of them. On one momentous question, "My Lords" have, after profound cogitation at last arrived at a decision. Hitherto, it seems, gloves of any color have been worn by naval officers at their own discretion, but it is now ordered that they must on no account wear gloves of any color but white. The *tenue* of the Navy will then be irreproachable. It has also been notified to the officers of the Vanguard that no allowance will be made for the wines, provisions, and mess stores which have been lost in that ill-fated vessel, and as the cellar and pantry were well stored, the Vanguard having the reputation of a "jolly" ship, the mess funds will suffer considerably. The sailors are not to have compensation for their loss of clothes and other effects in money, but they will be supplied by the Admiralty with any necessary article of equipment which they may have lost.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND FINANCE.

The dullness and depression of the money market has naturally been increased by the apprehensions which have been revived of Russia's intervention in the affairs of Turkey. Yesterday the news of Gen. Ignatieff's interview with the Sultan, for the purpose of scolding him, produced a further relapse. The panic has spread to Russian stocks, and, indeed, even other stocks, not at all exposed to the influence of political events, have also suffered, such is the extreme sensitiveness of the financial community. A deputation of Turkish bondholders yesterday waited on the Foreign Secretary and were, of course, politely received, but got only cold comfort for their pains. Lord Derby gave them to understand in the clearest possible language that it was mere madness to expect any application of force on the part of this country in order to enable speculative investors to recover debts from a foreign Government; but, of course, any amount of "moral and unofficial" support could be had.

A LEGAL REVOLUTION.

A great legal revolution was effected last Tuesday in a singularly quiet manner. All the old judicial tribunals of England have suddenly vanished, and we are living under a High Court of Justice, and yet people get up in the morning and eat their breakfasts just as if nothing had happened. The truth is that, for the present, the change is, except as regards some formalities of practice, rather nominal than real. The Judges are the same Judges as before, and the titles of the courts remain the same, except that they are called divisions instead of courts. The Judges also wear their old costume—those of the common law side retaining their furred robes and collars of state, while those of the chancery side adhere to their black and gold lace embroidery. There is also still a Lord Chancellor and a Lord Chief Justice of England. There is a strong impression that a mistake has been committed in not attiring the Judges in a uniform manner, and abolishing the old titles, which serve only to perpetuate distinctions which it is desired to get rid of. However the Judges may be dressed or designated, they will, no doubt, remain very much the same kind of men they were before, and as the decisions will depend very much on the particular habit and bent of the Judges who deliver them, it is extremely improbable, human nature being what it is, that there will be any real fusion of law and equity until at least another generation of Judges comes upon the bench. It is easy to sneer at Judge-made law, but Judges must always have a great deal to do with the making of it. Equity men will cling to equity and common-law men to common law to the end of their days; and, short of melting them all down in a pot and molding them over again a new way, there is very little hope of any alteration. At the same time, it is a pity that they are not deprived of badges which must serve to remind them of old differences, and which in this way can hardly fail to have a retrograde influence on their minds. The two principal features of the new legal system are that the preliminary pleadings are to be made more comprehensive and specific, and that the whole of the issues arising out of a case may be gone into by the court before whom it is taken, without bringing fresh proceedings or going to another division.

A LACK OF JUDGES.

The Government is in a great difficulty just now in regard to their legal appointments, on account of the dearth of talent on the Conservative side of the Bar. I do not mean to suggest that this famine of intelligence and capacity is exclusively confined to one party, for the Liberals are not a great deal better off. But, as it happens, the Conservatives are for the moment very weak in this respect, and

the Government is at its wit's end to find a decent Solicitor General. The late Attorney General, Sir R. Baggally, has just been elevated to the bench, and it is doubtful whether the Solicitor General, Sir I. Holker, is fit for promotion to the superior office, being only a hack lawyer of the ordinary *nisi prius* kind. It is difficult, however, to put any one over his head, and there is the further difficulty of discovering any one to succeed him. There is not a single Conservative lawyer in the House of Commons at the present moment who rises above the standard of the commonest mediocrity; and it is needless to say how important it is for a Government to be well-defended on legal questions in Parliament. There is some talk of going outside the House for a new man, trusting to procuring a seat for him afterward.

THE NATION'S COLONIAL POLICY.

Mr. Forster has been lecturing at Edinburgh on Colonial Policy, but does not seem to have arrived at anything very definite or original. Like the majority of his countrymen, he fully recognizes the right of any of the colonies to separate from the mother country if they find the yoke galling, and would prefer another connection; but if they are willing to remain as they are, he holds that it is the duty of Great Britain to do all it can to maintain existing ties, and that it would be cowardly to do otherwise. He looks forward to a great federation of Anglo-Saxon races throughout the world, based upon peace and good will to mankind.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

It is a sign, I suppose, of the great conservative reaction in this country that the men in armor, who were once an unfailing feature in the Lord Mayor's show, are to be revived. A few years ago the splendor of the parade, which had been steadily declining, was almost wholly extinguished by the Lord Mayor of the period deciding to drive to Westminster the shortest way in his private brougham; but this produced a reaction, and the present Lord Mayor had a grand scheme for presenting what would really have been a pageant in the old style, but was persuaded that it was impracticable. However, he has stuck out for six knights, armed *cap-a-pie*, for Tuesday next.

AN AMERICAN ACTOR.

Of Mr. Jefferson's appearance in "Rip Van Winkle," which began on Monday last, there is nothing to be said except that it was an assured success of the most unequivocal kind. Instead of becoming stagey and exaggerated, as is apt to be the case when a part is continually performed amid enthusiastic applause, the presentation is thought to have grown only more mellow and matured. Its delicacy, refinement, and sweet geniality are an exquisite refreshment to the higher class of play-goers; but *Rip* is popular with all.

J. H. F.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD VS. PARTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day Parton says, referring to Dr. Franklin's Tory son (over the left) that he died in London. Now, you know, old grave-stone evidence ranks high in law, and the writer has often noticed a dingy stone in St. Paul's Churchyard, purporting to be over the remains of this same son, and alluding to his late Governorship of the Colony of New-Jersey.

Referring Mr. Parton to the stone aforesaid, for further particulars, I remain yours,

GEORGE CURTIS,

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875.

DON'T TREAD ON THE GRASS!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday morning, returning from St. Thomas' Church, I strolled into the Park with my friends, on the way to their home in Seventy-third street. The party were four gentlemen and one lady. While admiring the statues of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, we walked on the grass to the rear of Scott's statue to ascertain the artist and look for an inscription. Immediately we heard a very loud and bullying cry, repeated several times, "Come off the grass!" At a distance saw a large Park policeman, clothed with a little brief authority, running toward us, with both arms extended. After reading the inscription we quietly walked on to the path again. The bullying demand of the policeman was so unreasonable each of the party were indignant, and we were boiling over to express it. I remarked to my companions, "Stand still and look at the bully squarely." We all did so. The effect was instantaneous. The big policeman's run subsided, as he approached us, to a walk, and then he came to a stand, and finally his immense bulk seemed to dwindle into a broom-stick. He turned about and skulked away, like a man who had been wetted by a hydrant, or a whipped cur. The blame is with the officials, and should be corrected.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wonder if it ever occurred to the owners or proprietors of places of amusement to consider how much loss of patronage they might sustain by lack of consideration for the comfort in some particular of those attending an entertainment. For instance, on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, before the commencement of the Philharmonic concert, all the windows and openings on the north side of the building were thrown wide open, and a huge blast of wind poured in upon the audience whenever the inside doors were opened. At the beginning of the last part of the symphony—the last piece on the programme—long before it was necessary, the ushers threw open and fastened back the doors. So much of an annoyance was the draft of air that the audience was compelled to seek refuge from it outside of the building, almost leaving the orchestra in sole possession of the place. Again: Last Monday evening Chickering's beautiful hall was opened to the public on the occasion of Von Bülow's first appearance in New-York. The seats were comfortable, the illumination was perfect, the acoustic properties of the room were soon realized to be of the very finest character, and as the concert proceeded all would have been exceedingly satisfactory, but those persons sitting anywhere near the head of the stairs on the sides of the gallery were assailed by a current of cold air which drove many into their overcoats and shawls, and finally out of the hall before the concert was over.

Now, is it not to be supposed that there are some people who are not accustomed to being out of doors all day with coats and hats off, who cannot stand a blast of cold air pouring on their bare heads, who would like to go to a concert or theatre if they could do so without having to submit to that discomfort? Many say give us fresh air, and so I say, too, but don't give it to us in that way. Better a lack of fresh air than pneumonia, rheumatism, influenza, *et id omne genus*. Some churches have high screens inside the inner doors to protect the occupants of the pews from the rush of the air when the doors are opened while people are entering the church. Cannot our concert hall and theatre proprietors see how it would add to the comfort of their audiences to erect such screens at the entrances and stair-landings, say eight or ten feet high, or something of the sort? and also see the propriety of restraining the ushers from throwing open the doors until the performance is over and the audience ready to leave the hall or theatre?

Z.

A WOMAN'S CHASE.

A paper printed in Colorado tells the following: "On Monday last a large flock of antelope came to the bluff near Madison Smith's and Mr. Martin's, fifteen miles below Greeley, on the Platte. Mrs. Martin was alone in her cabin at the time, but seeing the beautiful herd she instantly mounted one of her ponies, of which she has several, and, giving a rapid chase, ran them down so that she jumped off and tied one; then taking after the rest she was able to tie another. After a time her husband came up and butchered the captives. This was excellent riding, especially for a woman, as antelope run swiftly, and Mrs. Martin had the disadvantage of riding without a saddle."

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* prints the official majorities in all the counties of Wisconsin, which show that the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, Mr. Harrison Ludington, by 843 majority. The other State officers elected are Democrats, and their majorities are as follows: Mr. Parker, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,271; Mr. Doyle, for Secretary of State, 673; Mr. Kuehn, for Treasurer, 2,700; Mr. Sloan, for Attorney General, 1,733; and Mr. Searing, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1,279.

CENTENNIAL FINANCES.

THE PRESENT INDICATIONS.

EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES DEFICIENT IN SUBSCRIPTIONS—THE SOUTH DOING LITTLE—PROPOSED GRAND EXCURSION FROM ENGLAND—OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAKING GREAT PREPARATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875.

It may be fairly said that Philadelphia at the present moment has but one supreme thought—the Centennial. This is not because the City of Brotherly Love is so unaccustomed to enterprises of great pith and moment that the Quaker heads are easily turned. Those who deride the brave old city may give it that turn if they choose. But the fact is that Philadelphia has been so abandoned by every one that out of their very despair the inhabitants have resolved to make it succeed if it ruins the city and bankrupts half the leading firms. Appeal after appeal has in vain been made to other cities and to other States to subscribe for the stock and take some portion of the burden which Philadelphia is bearing, but with the most disheartening results. The South has subscribed nothing. The West, including that mighty boaster Chicago, has not ventured $50,000. The East, including the wealthy Cities of New-York, Boston, and Baltimore, has only contributed $500,000. It may be said that as Philadelphia will get all the profit that city ought to run all the risk. But Philadelphia will do nothing of the kind, having no accommodation for the myriads, who it is now certain will arrive. Baltimore on one side and New-York on the other will have far more profit than Philadelphia, because they are able to entertain travelers. New-York, with its scores of admirable hotels, will necessarily have the lion's share. These things being so, common sense of justice, common honorable feeling would seem to dictate a heartier co-operation than either has shown.

That there will be a great advent of foreigners is indicated conclusively by the fact that the famous Cook, of Cook's excursions notoriety, has sent over an agent, who has made arrangements on the most colossal scale for English people alone. He has chartered seven steamers to bring the excursionists to America, and has made arrangements to leave them a certain time at the Centennial, after which the excursion will divide into two routes, one the northern, taking in Niagara, the magnificent chain of lakes, Chicago, San Francisco, and the Yo Semite Valley; the other, the Southern, taking in Cincinnati and the beautiful Ohio, St. Louis and the big bridge, San Francisco, the valley, and back by New-Orleans or Texas. The company is now building a fine pavilion on the Centennial grounds, where tickets will be sold for these excursions. Mr. Jenkins, the agent for Cook & Son, believes that many American visitors to Philadelphia will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to travel without care or bother at a very moderate rate, and that they will be glad to journey in company with the English visitors. This of itself would be sufficient, but besides this there is the uniformly corroborative testimony of the gentlemen connected with the various Governments who are going to be represented. In some cases, as for example Sweden, the Netherlands, and Japan, the Commissioners have themselves arrived. But in others only the advance men have come to Philadelphia, and they are busily preparing accommodations for their chiefs.

Another indication, and, as it seems to me, a strong one, will be found in the private buildings that are being erected on the Centennial grounds. The public buildings are more numerous than the generality of THE TIMES' readers are aware. They include now the Women's Pavilion, the Judges' Pavilion, the United States Exhibition Building, the office of the Centennial Board of Finance, and that of the United States Centennial Commissioners. The private structures up to date include that of the British Government, the Japanese dwelling, and the Japanese Commissioners' building, constructed of native materials and in the native style; the West Point Cadet camp, the State of New-York building, the Restaurant Trois Freres Provençaux, the Cook excursion-ticket pavilion, the Centennial Photo Association, Clark & Co.'s restaurant, the Swedish Government building, the Restaurant Sudreaux, from Paris; the Dairy House, the American Restaurant, Tobiason & Heilbrun; the State of Kansas, the State of New-Jersey, the Restaurant of the South, buildings of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Delaware, (and there will be more;) a Vienna bakery, the Loiseau Pressed Fuel Company of New-York, and the pavilion of the shoe and leather trade of New-York. These are all at present, but it is absolutely certain that there will be many more. It is known that there will be a Philadelphia candy pavilion, where the sweet poison will be made in public, and it is also known that there will be a pavilion for the display of some specialties of cotton manufactures.

THE SPLENDID ENTHUSIASM OF PHILADELPHIA.

The whole-souled manner in which the Philadelphians are conducting this enterprise must win universal praise. The famous Saturday Night Club has determined to take upon itself the business of welcoming the various foreigners who arrive for Centennial purposes, and making them feel that they are honored guests. The Saturday Night entertainments are, it is true, only stag parties, which may be considered a blemish, but they are the most social of social events. They are characterized, in reality, by that brotherly feeling for which Philadelphia has so long been famed, and besides, the suppers are supremely delicious. The main features are stewed terrapin, oysters stewed with tripe, and chicken croquets, and these misguided Philadelphians say that New-Yorkers do not know anything about any one of these delicacies. They maintain with dignified firmness that the mysterious art of stewing terrapin has never been known outside of the three cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and that this dish eaten elsewhere is a base counterfeit to be sedulously avoided. I do not dare to affirm the contrary, but it is certain that the English gentlemen belonging to the commission, who have come in advance of their chiefs, are being rapidly won over to Philadelphian creeds, and affect to believe that the New-York cuisine plays a secondary part in America.

The fair sex are champions of the Centennial, and believe that it must be successful because there is a woman's pavilion. They reflect in some measure the feelings of surprise and regret with which the Philadelphians observe the apathy of the country with regard to the great International. It is certain that these feelings would be tinged with intense bitterness were it not for the universally-held opinion that Congress will assist the enterprise with a grant of two millions. The Philadelphians at first were extremely mortified at the action of Congress, and gave up all hopes of any assistance from that quarter. But when those who represented the Centennial in other cities approached the subject of subscriptions, and remonstrated at the smallness of the results obtained, they found that all business men were satisfied that the Congress of 1875-6 would make as liberal a grant as could be desired. The fact is that the Congress that refused did not make its refusal absolute. The motion to reconsider was carried in the House by a large majority, and the measure was recommitted to the Centennial Committee, who were favorable to a man, but did not report a second time on account of the avowed hostility of Sumner and the retrenchment policy of Garfield and Dawes. But in both houses the argument used against the measure was that it was not expedient to give Congressional aid until the people had done what they could, because otherwise the Centennial authorities would rely entirely on Congressional aid, and would make no exertion whatsoever. This was undoubtedly sound, and there is no question that it convinced many who were desirous of aiding the project by a liberal grant. But it does not preclude Congress from giving aid now, and in fact it really bound Congress to give that aid. And it is to be hoped that the first act of the new body will be to give a grant of two millions at once and without any hesitation; for the needs of the Centennial financiers are urgent. Hitherto they have paid dollar for dollar of what they have received, and have made no debts. But the assistance of the State and that of the city and all that has been received from other sources must soon be exhausted.

The President has invited all the principal nations of the world to send their goods to the Centennial. They have accepted, have made grants of money for the purpose, have named Commissioners, and are receiving the goods to be exhibited. The Philadelphians on their part have worked nobly. The buildings will be completely ready long before the specified time. The machinery of conducting so great an enterprise has been successfully put together, the President has named his Commissioners, and has prepared a National Government exhibition. All that is lacking is the necessary funds for carrying on the huge undertaking. It will be carried on; of that there need be no doubt. But to do it will require some unseemly pinching here, some disgraceful economy there. America is acting before the eyes of the civilized world, and cannot afford to be cheap and mean. Through her representative, Philadelphia, she has to be large and whole-souled and generous. And she is going to do her utmost for the nation's credit, even though she pawns her expected revenues and ruins her stockholders.

AUSTRALIA TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

I have just learned that the five colonies of England known generally as Australia are going to be fully represented. It appears that each has granted the sum of $25,000, for the purpose of making a total of $125,000. The Commissioners from New South Wales are headed by Sir James Martin and Sir Edward Dean Thompson, C. B., K. C., M. G., M. L. C., of Sydney, and by Roderick William Cameron, Esq., of New-York, the well-known President of the Australian line. The letter of commission is worth printing, because it indicates a sort of mutual action among the five colonies, although each has a separate commission, and also because it reveals the fact that there is to be an intercolonial exhibition at Melbourne. It is as follows:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY.

SIR: I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you, in conjunction with the other gentlemen named in the annexed notice, published in the *Government Gazette* of the present date, to be a member of the commission to devise and carry out the details necessary for the transmission to Philadelphia of any articles, the produce or manufacture of this colony, intended for exposition at the International Exhibition to be held in that city in 1876, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent sale or careful return to their owners; and to co-operate with the Commissioners for the Colony of Victoria, as also with the Commissioners for any other of the Australian colonies, in reference to the said International Exhibition, and also to the contemplated International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY HALLORAN.

To RODERICK WILLIAM CAMERON, Esq.

Mr. Cameron informs me that these Australian colonies intend making a superb display of minerals and raw materials. Among other articles he speaks of sugar-canes from the Fiji Islands as large as a man's thigh, cotton from Australia proper of the finest long staple, and the most superb wool. The displays of copper and gold ore from Burra Burra alone will be deeply interesting.

GAR.

THE ASSAULT ON COL. BUTLER.

HIS INJURIES LESS SERIOUS THAN FIRST SUPPOSED—CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 13.

Col. Butler still remains in the hospital, and the physicians express themselves as entirely satisfied of his early recovery. The wound is not considered as serious as was at first apprehended. It appears now that ex-Gov. Warmoth was not present at the occurrence, he only appearing on the scene afterward, having been sent for. Mr. Hawkins relates that the difficulty had its origin in the St. Charles saloon, where Butler, Golding, and some others were together. Both Butler and Golding, it appears, had been a little intemperate in the use of liquor, when the subject of Tom Ochiltree came up in conversation. Golding having made some disparaging remarks about Ochiltree, Butler intimated that he was his friend and that he should not be spoken of derogatorily. This led to what might be called a quarrel in all things but the blows, which was ultimately calmed down by the intervention of friends, and the party went together to Hawkins' saloon in restored friendship.

After drinking together at this place the quarrel was resumed, and became so fierce in words that the bar-keeper thought it necessary to call in a policeman. No policeman being near at hand, and Mr. Hawkins himself just coming in at the time, the bar-keeper asked him to separate the parties. Mr. Hawkins accordingly went in and took Col. Butler away. They called at Denechaud's to see some friends of the latter who were taking supper there, and afterward both of them went to Leon's, on St. Charles street, where they had some oysters. After this they went out Canal street and stopped at the corner of Carondelet, where the original party were seen standing. While the two were in conversation Mr. Golding stepped up, and, without any previous warning, struck Col. Butler on the side of the head, felling him to the ground. Mr. Hawkins immediately laid hands on Golding, and while clutching him the latter kicked back, striking Butler in the face, and making the wound already described.

Golding was released from custody about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He came up at 10 o'clock, before Judge Evans, for arraignment, but no charge had then been made. An affidavit being afterward made, Mr. Golding was formally arraigned and placed under $500 bonds. A physician's certificate was produced, showing that Col. Butler's injuries were not serious. Mr. Hawkins went on Golding's bond.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The Chicago *Times* of the 16th inst. says: "The Mayor has been instructed to make a demand on the custodian of the French relief fund at New-York for the $30,000 now in his hands. The money was contributed by the French artists for the relief of their fellows in Chicago who suffered by the great fire, but, as it was not needed, it has been allowed to remain in the hands of Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New-York. The Chicago artists do not need it now, but it may be diverted from its original purpose to aid the needy, who are likely to suffer from want during the approaching Winter. We presume neither donors nor the donees will object to such a disposition of the fund, for it will be greatly needed here."

A METEORIC STONE.

The Norwich *Bulletin* states that a small bowlder, bearing all the distinguishing marks of a meteoric stone, was found lying in the middle of the road in Windham County, Conn., last week. It is in the form of an oblate spheroid, the longest diameter being nine inches, the shortest, six inches. About one-third of the entire mass, probably split off either by explosion in the atmosphere, or by collision with the earth, when it fell, is wanting. The weight of that portion that remains is nineteen and one-half pounds. The external surface, of a dark brown color, is very smooth and even, with the exception of slight indentations here and there. The elementary composition is feldspar, with a small intermixture of metallic alloy, probably nickel and iron.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

To correct some erroneous statements printed in Tennessee the Greenville *Intelligencer*, published by the son and the private secretary of the late President Andrew Johnson, says: "Mr. Johnson did not expect to go to Ohio to make speeches in behalf of Gov. Allen and the miscalled Democratic platform on which he made his race. Mr. Johnson made no arrangements to go. He was unalterably and most decidedly opposed to the inflation plank of the platform. The other parts of the platform he commended. While he was not in favor of sudden contraction, yet he was most emphatically in favor of a continual gravitation toward a specie basis, for he maintained that the world united in saying that nothing was money but gold and silver, and legislation could not make it otherwise. We are not mistaken as to what Mr. Johnson's views were on this subject."

SUIT FOR A LIVE HUSBAND'S GRAVE-CLOTHES.

A queer case was tried in the City Court of Baltimore, Monday, on appeal. Mrs. Ruth Langville, by her next friend, John Langville, warranted Morris Weglein for $22. She testified that her husband being ill, and, as she supposed, about to die, she desired to provide him a nice suit of clothes to be buried in, and purchased cloth for the purpose from Mr. Weglein, for which she paid $22; she was not satisfied with the purchase when she got the goods home, and she returned them, demanding the money back, and claiming that the purchase was not what she supposed it was. Her husband, having recovered, brought the suit for her as next friend, instead of wearing the nice suit of grave-clothes bought by his wife. Judge Brown gave a judgment in her favor for the $22.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN.

Believing that all but one of the Congressmen elected from Mississippi are Democrats, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, a Democratic paper, thus speaks of them:

"Of the Democratic Congressmen elect from Mississippi L. Q. C. Lamar is best known. He has served one term in the last Congress with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of his State and the South generally. His re-election has been hailed with gratification in all parts of the Union, North as well as South. Roderick Seal, elected from the Sixth District, has been in the Legislature, is an able, prominent, and popular man. His home is in Harrison County. Mr. Singleton, elected from the Fourth District, was a member of Congress before the war; was also a member of the Confederate Congress; served as a Captain in the war, and has since been a prominent lawyer in the city of Canton. Though a strong Democrat, he is doubtless highly esteemed by all citizens, white and black, and will exercise a large influence in Congress. Col. Charles E. Hooker, elected from the Fifth District, is one of the most brilliant orators and popular men in the State. He was a Captain of Artillery in 'the late unpleasantness,' and lost an arm in the Confederate service during the siege of Vicksburg. He will be a valuable acquisition to the Democratic majority in the House. Mr. H. D. Money, of the Third District, is a Conservative Democrat, a man of talent, and a journalist of repute. He has the confidence of all classes of his people. J. Wiley Wells, of the Second District, who owes his election to Democratic votes, is a Conservative Republican, a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of pleasant manners. He has for some time been United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, and in that, as well as other positions which he has filled, has always given the utmost satisfaction. Take it altogether, the Congressional delegation from Mississippi is a good one."

SESSION OF THE ALDERMEN.

RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR ECONOMY IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION — TAMMANY MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST RETRENCHMENT—LAYING TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday. After disposing of a number of unimportant papers Mr. Morris offered the following resolutions, which created a stir among the Tammany members:

Resolved, That on and after this date this board will not pass any resolution to regulate, grade, sewer, or pave any street or avenue without the presentation of a petition signed by persons who own over one-half of the property on the line of the proposed improvements, requesting that such work be done; and the entire work must be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; and be it further

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to see that the Commissioner of Public Works employs on the public works no Inspectors who are not practical mechanics in the line of work which they are appointed to inspect, and that said Commissioner must hold each and every Inspector to a strict account for the faithful discharge of his duty.

While the clerk was reading the resolutions he was interrupted by Mr. Shandley, who moved that they be laid on the table. A vote was then taken, and the motion to lay on the table was carried—all the Tammany members voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative.

The clerk read a communication from the Mayor, transmitting one from the Western Union Telegraph Company, to which the Mayor hoped the board would give immediate attention. The Mayor recommends the board to facilitate every proper attempt to relieve the City of the unsightly obstructions known as telegraph poles, and in order to effect this object he also recommends the passage of a resolution authorizing the company to lay tubes and wires for telegraphic purposes three feet under the surface of the ground. The communication of the Western Union Company says that the company is desirous of making experiments in conducting telegraphic business underground, so as to enable them eventually to remove in whole, or in part, their telegraph poles from the streets of this City. They ask for permission to lay down, two or more tubes, but not exceeding four, each three inches in diameter between the main office of the company at Broadway and Dey street, and its branch office at No. 14 Broad street, through Broadway and Wall street; and also tubes of the same size and not exceeding the number previously mentioned from the main office through Maiden Lane to No. 134 Pearl street; the work of restoring the street surface to be done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

A resolution granting the authority asked was appended to the communication, and it was adopted, with the amendment that the work be done at the expense of the company, and that the privilege extend only during the pleasure of the Common Council. The vote stood 17 to 1—Alderman Shandley being in the negative.

A resolution was offered requesting the Controller to draw warrants in favor of the clerks and messengers employed in the County canvass and charge the same to the appropriation for "election expenses." The total amount required is $2,150. After a brief discussion, the resolution was laid over. The Aldermen then adjourned to Monday, when they will take up the provisional estimates for 1876.

THE CRIME COMMITTEE ON THE SCHOOL-SHIP.

Yesterday's session of the Assembly Committee on Crime was mainly confined to the investigation of the general management and sanitary condition of the school-ship Mercury. The examination, while demonstrating the excellent general management of the ship, also exhibited a yearly decrease in the running expenses of from $52,000 during the first year of its management to $24,000, the expense so far for the present year. The examination into the educational facilities of the ship generally resulted to the credit of the instructors, but clearly made apparent the necessity of an additional teacher, for the reason that the religious as well as the secular instruction of the boys devolved wholly upon the shoulders of the present teacher and his young assistant. The ship surgeon suggested that the sanitary safety of the ship might be greatly increased by the construction of a "sick-bay." The introduction of this improvement would obviate the present necessity of turning the school-room into a hospital, which on a "long cruise" caused a suspension of study. Upon the conclusion of the examination the committee went to Hart's Island, where a brief examination of the Warden was conducted. The only important fact elicited was the necessity of a new stone building being constructed upon the island, in which to confine prisoners, who could now very easily escape at night, owing to the insecurity of the old war hospital building.

BUSINESS MISFORTUNES.

A meeting of the creditors of M. S. Herman & Co., clothiers, of No. 22 Walker street, was held yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3.2 Broadway, the firm having filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and subsequently presented a request for composition. In their schedule the liabilities amount to $200,000, and their assets are placed at about $90,000, including stock. Among the principal creditors who filed their claims are the following:

Barnes, Ward & Co., $11,197 38; Mudge, Sawyer & Co., $7,610 26; Steinberg & Co., $7,299 55; Low, Harriman & Co., $6,937 32; Haines, Bacon & Co., $6,688 78; Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., $6,459 80; Pastor, Walkinshaw & Co., $4,176 11; Bauendahl & Co., $5,345.

With a view to compromising, a committee of the creditors, consisting of Messrs. Juillard, Oelbermann, Bacon, Keyser, and Simon, investigated their affairs, and, on their report, the creditors yesterday accepted a composition of forty per cent.

C. B. Conant & Co., coal dealers, who failed recently, have filed a schedule showing: Assets, $110,863 71, of which $79,049 81 are available; liabilities—open account, $89,401 64; on contract as indorsers, $244,613 92; on draft account, $21,124 68; total, $355,140 24.

John R. Helfrich, produce dealer, whose suspension has already been published, has made an assignment to J. C. Delavergne. His liabilities are $21,348 71, and his nominal assets $31,975 43, of which but $3,500 are available.

Herman A. Currier & Co., importers of wines and cigars, No. 95 Beaver street, have made an assignment to Morris Gershel.

The Schoenberg Smelting and Refining Company, of No. 219 East Nineteenth street, suspended yesterday.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP ENTERPRISE.

The Panama Railroad Directors held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon. President Park informed a TIMES reporter that it was resolved to establish the proposed new line of steamers between this port and San Francisco immediately. Mr. John Roach having put in the lowest bid, and being willing to take the chances in regard to the removal of Judge Donohue's injunction, agreed to begin the building of seven new first-class steamers to-day, the first to be delivered within six months, and the others at intervals of one month thereafter. The price is to be $425,000 per vessel, one-half in cash, and one-half in bonds. The eighth first-class steamer is to be purchased already built, one suitable in all respects having been offered the company. The four small steamers needed will be selected at leisure, there being plenty for sale. Arrangements have been made for chartering a sufficient number of vessels to carry on the business until the company's new steamers are completed. As soon as the injunction is removed a formal contract will be entered into with Mr. Roach. The Board also concurred in the action of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of Wednesday, in the appointment of a Conference Committee to adjust the outstanding balances due between the two companies. It was resolved that accountants should be employed, and any dispute between them should be referred to the committee for settlement.

OPERATIONS OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States, was in New-York yesterday, and visited the office of the service in this City. He is on his way to Washington, having concluded an examination of the many divisions of the United States, with the operations of which, in every instance, he expressed himself as more than satisfied. He spoke especially of the breaking up and arrest of the Driggs gang of counterfeiters in the West, including Nelson Driggs, capitalist; Benjamin Boyd, engraver; Gertrude Driggs, Nicholas and Barbara Stadtfeldt, and Nicholas Horn. The breaking up of this party, he considered, would for the time being put a stop to the circulation of counterfeit fives on the national banks, as all the plates were captured, as well as $150,000 in the counterfeit money, at the printing establishment in Centralia, Ill. He further stated that the report of the operations of the division for the fiscal year ending in June was now in the printer's hands, and would be made public in a short time. Particulars in regard to it he declined to state, but said that it would show that, even with the large force employed, the expenses of the year had been somewhat less than the Congressional appropriation of $125,000, while beyond an unusually large number of convictions in cases coming under their supervision, over $300,000 in counterfeit money had been secured and placed in the proper department. Mr. Washburn will return to Washington this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SUIT OF A BANK RECEIVER AGAINST THE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD COMPANY—COLLECTION OF NOTES GIVEN IN PAYMENT FOR REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were argued;

No. 48.—*G. T. Beauregard vs. Case, Receiver, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana; and No. 406, *May vs. Case, Receiver, &c.*—These were actions brought by Case as Receiver of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, against Beauregard, May, and one Graham, charging them as commercial partners in the business of common carriers in conducting the New-Orleans and Carrolton Railroad during the years 1866 and 1867. It was claimed that the account of the partnership was kept with the bank in the name of Beauregard, as lessee, and was largely overdrawn by checks of the concern in his name. Beauregard answered, setting forth that he was only a salaried officer of the firm, and not a partner. May's defense was that the debt was his, personally, and that the bank was indebted to him to an amount sufficient to extinguish it. The court instructed the jury that if they found May sole debtor, the defense set up would be sustained. The verdict was for the Receiver, and it is here urged that as the firm were bound in solido, if at all, the verdict did not determine the issue made; or, if it did, it was in favor of May, and no judgment could be rendered upon it.

Carlisle & McPherson for plaintiffs in error; P. Phillips for defendant.

No. 49.—*Carey et al. vs. Brown.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. This was an action by the appellee on ten promissory notes for $750 each, made by one Hoskins for the purchase money of certain real estate, purchased at the succession sale of the property of one Howe, in St. Mary's Parish, La. The principal question in the case is whether the appellee, who is an attorney into whose hands the notes were placed for collection, can sue on the notes in his own name. The court below found the legal title in the appellee, and that he held them in trust for the heirs in whose favor they were drawn. It is here contended that the court erred in this, for the notes had never been transferred or assigned to the appellee, and at the time the suit was brought he had neither actual possession nor a right to them, by reason of any interest in the notes. It is not as an agent, but as an Assignee or holder, that the party must show his right to maintain the suit. He gave no consideration for the notes other than his professional services and the expenses incurred in their business, and he is accountable for the proceeds of the notes to the payees. C. Robinson for appellants; C. Townsend and Durant & Homer for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—CASES UP YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Friday, Nov. 19, 1875: Nos. 43, 29, 25, 22, 28, 11, 44, 45. In the court to-day the following business was disposed of:

No. 34.—*Cardot vs. Barney.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 39.—*Morton Brownson, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. William P. Chapman et al., respondents.*—Argued by C. Mason, of counsel for appellant, and by James S. Stearns for respondents.

No. 40.—*Smith vs. The Watertown Fire Insurance Company.*—Passed.

No. 42.—*Jacob Clearwater, Jr., respondent, vs. Cyrenius F. Bull, appellant.*—Argued by M. Schoonmaker, of counsel for appellant, and by F. L. Westbrook for respondent. Court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Dally vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

Granted.—Claflin vs. Sussel; Beeker vs. Lawrence; Matter of the Metropolitan Collar Company.

Lawlor vs. McDonald.—Commission without stay.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wright vs. Habel.—Granted.

Matter of Dickie.—I cannot grant this application until the other parties interested in the lunatic's estate have been been notified and have had an opportunity of being heard, and there should be a reference.

Neilson vs. Tracey.—The defendant, under the circumstances, is entitled to a commission, with a reasonable stay. Ordered commission issue in which plaintiff shall be at liberty to join, and that a stay not exceeding eight weeks from date be granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Findings settled.

Harrison vs. Webb et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Walker vs. Walker.—Rule 87 requires service of summons and complaint.

Rameley vs. Leland et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Olmstead vs. Wilson et al.—Demurrer overruled.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Johnson vs. Suxton.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Matter of Benton.—Writ de lunatico required and ordered.

Motions Granted.—McGrath vs. Brennan; Fox vs. Seckendorf; Shelonisky vs. Levier.

Rolland vs. Hyde.—Report confirmed and payment ordered.

Reed vs Ridder.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Stienken vs. Scharch.—Granted on payment of costs.

Meigs vs Fallen.—Motion denied.

Jarvis vs. Boek.—Appeal dismissed.

Stetson, &c., vs. Hoge et al.—Issues settled.

Goetz vs. Matty.—Leave to serve amended complaint granted on payment of costs.

EAST SIDE DESPERADOES CONVICTED.

William Rogers, aged twenty-four, an east side rowdy, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with highway robbery. On the night of the 20th of October, while proceeding along the Bowery, Edward Fanning, of Sixty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, was accosted by Rogers and a companion named Thomas Maher, who endeavored to induce him to visit one of the saloons in the locality. Fanning resisted their overtures, and endeavored to get away, whereupon he was assaulted by Rogers, who struck him a blow on the face, knocked him down and held him, while Maher robbed him of the only property in his possession—a watch-chain and a twenty-five-cent stamp. Recovering himself speedily Fanning grappled with his assailants and succeeded in regaining possession of his watch-chain. He also raised an alarm and attracted the attention of a Police officer, by whom Rogers and Maher were arrested. On being called up for trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Bell, Rogers demanded a separate trial, which was granted. The jury found him guilty of assault with intent to rob, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hacket to five years in State Prison. Maher, the other prisoner, aged twenty-one, who was tried for an atrocious assault a few weeks since, was then tried and promptly convicted of a similar offense. He was sentenced by the Recorder to five years in State Prison at hard labor.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Bell prosecuting, the following prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced: James Miller, charged with stealing a package of tobacco from Isaac Wolf, of No. 320 West street, and Thomas King, charged with stealing three coats from Max Mambuck, of No. 111 Chatham street, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months; John Adams, one of the three men who broke into the apartments of Johanna G. Mehrten, of No. 71 Montgomery street, and stole clothing and jewelry valued at $303, three years and six months in the State Prison; Timothy McCarthy, of No. 284 Mott street, arrested by Officer Gallagher, of the Fourth Precinct, for an atrocious crime, was sent to State Prison for five years; Maggie McKaron, for stealing clothing valued at $47 from Mary Doyle, of No. 126 First avenue, on the 6th inst., was sent to the Penitentiary for two years; Charles Morgan, alias Frank Mathews, indicted for stealing a horse, the property of William Mathews, of No. 372½ Bowery, on Oct. 19, and Charles Mayer, alias Meiee, charged with breaking into the premises of Margaret Sullivan, No. 7 Monroe street, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $30, were each sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

THE FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.

An examination was held yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Shields, in the cases of Mrs. Mary McCartney, Mrs. Elizabeth De Mott, and her daughter, Ella Kenney, charged with making and passing counterfeit nickel five-cent pieces. On motion of Mr. Post, counsel for the accused, Mrs. McCartney was discharged, as there was no evidence to connect her with the case. Mr. Post also moved that Mrs. De Mott be discharged, as there was no evidence that she had been caught in the act of making the money, or that the pieces found were intended to be passed as genuine. He argued that no person could be found so ignorant as to accept the pieces offered as evidence against her. The further examination of the charge against her, as well as that against the girl, Ella Kenney, for passing the money, was continued until to-morrow at 1 P. M.

THE SCANNELL JURY.

Yesterday was consumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, in trying to complete the jury panel in the case of The People against John Scannell, for the shooting of Donahue. Three were obtained. They are Walter Scott, painter, of No. 10 Park place, Elbridge C. Blaisdell, clerk, of No. 562 Broadway, and Frederick W. Flint, a dealer in hardware, of No. 45 Chambers street. During the morning Mr. Frederick E. Douglas appeared before the court to explain what he had said when questioned as to his competency as an impartial juror. He said that the conversation he had referred to did not have any bearing whatever upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. His explanation was regarded as satisfactory by the Court. The court will meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the work of completing the jury will be proceeded with.

COURT NOTES.

Surrogate Hutchings gave notice yesterday that the evidence in all the will cases now pending before him, must be in before the 1st of December.

Bradley H. Baldwin, President of the insolvent Metropolitan Collar Company, was appointed Receiver of the company yesterday, by Judge Donohue.

Mary Clark and John S. Smith (colored) were convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of having robbed Michael Flanigan of $40 in a lodging-house at No. 59 Thompson street, on Oct. 28. They were sentenced to ten years each in the State Prison.

The matter of the application by the Seventh Regiment to compel the Board of Apportionment to insert an appropriation of $350,000 for a new armory in the tax levy for 1876, came up before Judge Donohue yesterday, and was put over until next Wednesday morning.

In the suit of John P. O'Sullivan against Marshall O. Roberts, to recover $50,000 for obtaining a transfer from the Emperor Maximilian of a franchise to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the jury yesterday found a verdict for plaintiff for $35,962 50.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James Dougherty, a 'longshoreman, living at No. 600 East Seventeenth street, and Charles Webner, of No. 2 York street, were convicted of having attempted to vote fraudulently and were sentenced to eighteen months each in the State Prison.

Edward Stein, a Frenchman, twenty-one years of age, living at No. 162 Prince street, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday on a charge of felonious assault on Eugene Gaston, of No. 48 West Fourth street, on Nov. 15, and was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial.

The "Prince Leo" case was resumed yesterday, and the evidence concluded by the "Prince" testifying (although called by counsel for Leonard, his guardian,) that both Leonard and his wife had beaten him, and that Leonard had kicked him. The case is to be summed up before Judge Donohue on Monday.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas heard yesterday appeals from orders of Judge Van Brunt, denying applications of the committee of the estate of Bomanjee Byramgee Colah, a Hindoo Parsee, to have money in the hands of the committee transferred to India, and reversed his decision.

In the suit of C. H. Lilienthal against the Ocean National Bank to recover $75,000 in United States bonds deposited by plaintiff in the bank, and stolen through the alleged negligence of its officers, Judge Van Vorst yesterday dismissed the complaint, mainly on the ground that it had not been shown that the bank authorized its officers to receive the deposit.

In the case of the United States against twenty-seven cases of woolen caps claimed by L. Toplitz & Co., valued at $7,000, a verdict was rendered yesterday by a jury in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, condemning the goods, on the ground that they had been imported and entered at an undervaluation. The case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court.

Michael Monahan, aged thirty-one years, living in Spring street, was arraigned before Judge Kilbreth yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon Harmon Hilterman, of No. 91 West Houston street. The assault took place on the 9th inst. Hilterman was stabbed twice in the abdomen and once in the breast. Monahan was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

A young man giving the name of Charles Wilson was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon by Capt. Kennoch, of the Secret Service Division, charged with passing two counterfeit $20 bills, on one William Wolfinger, of No. 151 Eighth avenue, and the other on Xavier Müller, of No. 295 Seventh avenue. The bills were on the Merchants' National Bank of this City, and were made from the plate of the old Tom Ballard gang. Wilson was held for examination to-day, and in the meantime committed in default of $1,500 bail.

In a case tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson, in which the Security Bank sought to recover on a depositor's check certified by the bank after the check had been raised, and paid by the bank, through the Clearing-house, to the National Bank of the Republic, where it had been deposited after certification, Judge Robinson yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed—$5,602 60—holding that the plaintiff was not estopped from recovery on account of having certified the check, the certification referring merely to the genuineness of the signature, and that the drawer had on deposit the amount called for by the check.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
34—Broadway vs. Eisner.	106—Kensing vs. Siechert.
35—Quackenbush vs. Harden.	107—Baxter vs. Drake.
36—Norton vs. Nostrand.	122—Collins vs. Collins.
37—McCahill vs. Donnell.	130—Lyon vs. B'd of Police.
51—Quackenbush vs. Harden.	139—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—Robinson vs. Viele, &c.	140—Colgrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
58—Averill vs. Rogers.	141—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
66—Meyer vs. Joseph.	142—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.	143—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
72—Williams, &c., vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.	183—McCahill vs. Donnell.
76—Knubel vs. Kingsley.	196—Packer, &c., vs. Breslin.
86—Braisted vs. Wood.	199—Matter of Anderson.
87—Same vs. Same.	208—Schomberg vs. Applegate.
89—The People, &c., vs. Tweed, (No. 2.)	212—Noeggerath vs. Lalor, &c.
90—Tone vs. Board of Assessors.	214—Paine vs. Trinity Church.
91—Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.	227—Martinez vs. Fernandez.
92—Murray vs. Board of Assessors.	233—Rutherford vs. Brown.
93—Johnson vs. Board of Assessors.	235—Dawson vs. Hall, &c.
99—McIntosh, &c., vs. Cohen.	236—Freeman vs. Panama R. R. Co., &c.
100—May, &c., vs. Cohen.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by —, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3782—Carmier et al. vs. Batty et al.	1500—Manufac. Bank of Troy vs. Beekman.
3716—Smith et al. vs. Falconer, &c.	2252—N. Am. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ely.
2984—Sever vs. Jaxheimer.	3712—Fritsche et al. vs. Callou.
3732—Lyon vs. Ryerson.	3642—Willimantic Ins. Co. vs. Warner et al.
3748—Rutherford et al. vs. Brown.	3640—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Richardson, &c.
3106—McKesson vs. Ferris et al.	3444—Quackenbosh et al. vs. Myers.
2486—Claflin et al. vs. Fox.	3032—Bogart vs. Klechner.
3502—Mott vs. H. & J. L. Y. S. C. Co.	3326—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
3330—Berdan vs. Reimer.	3562—Gieve vs. Honeywell.
3310—Simon et al. vs. Torry.	2890—Wittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
3450—Boardman vs. Woolston.	3658—Elias et al. vs. Behr.
3430—Southard et al. vs. Brain.	3773—Leopold vs. Herzog et al.
3492—Falihee vs. Hammond.	3614—McManning et al. vs. Judson et al.
3312—Levy et al. vs. Gillet et al.	3424—Bandberg et al. vs. Meyer.
3810—Phœnix Nat. Bank vs. Kennedy.	3812—J. M. O'D. O. K. D. Co. vs. Adams et al.
3760—Clark vs. Wheeler et al.	3770—Jackson vs. Vosseler.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.	3504—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. J. B. & W. R. R. Co.
3656—Schmidt et al. vs. Lubing.	3804—Deyser vs. Von Shoemig.
3254—Bonynge vs. Genet et al.	3544—Holbrooke vs. Broderick.
3112—De Motte vs. Selleck.	2626—Rogers et al. vs. Beeston et al., &c.
3110—Gemmindon vs. Chesterman.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
2993—Lyddy vs. Higginbotham.	3771—Harding vs. Wanin.
3726—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobs.	3505—Hegeman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.
1861—Koehler vs. Curtis.	2895—Claflin et al. vs. Rhodes.
3095—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.	1987—Claflin et al. vs. Schwars.
3819—Hays vs. De Wolf.	3295—Hubbard vs. Hess et al.
3775—Lawton vs. McDonald.	3515—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
3777—Reger vs. Clay et al.	3573—Mech. Nat. B'k of N. Y. vs. Place et al.
2541—Bennett vs. Kearney.	3661—Stiets vs. Green.
3065—Duclos vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans.	3654—White vs. Birdsall.
3557—Bram vs. Bond.	3201—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Morton.
3221—Penrock et al. vs. Crosby.	2883—Addoms vs. Kalisch.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.	3641—City Nat. B'k of H'd vs. Shaw et al.
3447—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Solomon.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	Nos.
445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al.	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
454—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.	488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore.
155—Beringer vs. Schaefer.	9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner, &c.
576—Sandford vs. Union D. S. Institute.	440—Clark vs. Clark.
581—American T. G. Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.	608—Telford vs. Jackson.
587—Thery vs. Crelius et al.	534—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.	640—Murphy et al. vs. Halstead et al.
615—Union D. S. Institute vs. Clark et al.	93—Rain, &c., vs. Rushton et al.
615½—Same vs. Same.	464—Lyon vs. Comeau et al.
642—McGinnis, &c., vs. Malcome, &c.	471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
209—McLean vs. McLean et al.	533—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
422—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.	544—Ranney vs. Peyser et al.
135—Hard vs. Sturges et al.	557—Hay vs. Star F. Ins. Co.
135—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1419—McParlan vs. McParlan et al.	715—Cobb vs. Wood.
765—Burnham vs. Brennan, &c.	863—Dwyer vs. Towler, Jr.
823—Ryerson vs. Judson.	787—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Tribune Association.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.	879—Potts vs. Hyman, &c.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.	1401—Wehle vs. Conner, &c.
745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.	805—Young vs. Farley et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.	741—Starin vs. Kelly.
	673—Brassington vs. Brennan, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1332—Snebly vs. Conner, &c.	664—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.	862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.	1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.	942—Jones vs. Met. G. L. Co.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.	946—Ansonia Nat. Bank vs. Clews et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx, &c.	952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Beckman.	956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
	958—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Parker vs. Harrison.	2—Wildprett vs. Wildprett.
14—Fairchild vs. Lynch.	31—Rousseau vs. Isaac.
23—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co. et al.	43—Nitackle vs. O'Neill et al.
40—Collender vs. Griffith et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. One-hour causes.	Nos.
2573—Odell vs. Cushman.	2795—Moses vs. Jacobson.
2598—Lynch vs. Rinaldo.	1833—Phillips vs. Hamilton, &c.
2590—Herbert vs. Hooper.	2816—Fox, &c., vs. Hand.
2742—Negus vs. Glazier.	2760—Bleakley vs. Glines.
2700—Coffin vs. Laughran.	2882—Schafer vs. Wartzfelder.
2757—Albro vs. Fullgraff.	2336—McCollough vs. Murphy.
2779—Fellows vs. Cook.	2763—Colwell vs. Kapff.
2419—Herman vs. Levy.	2764—Same vs. Same.
2736—Schener vs. Adler.	
2612—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Costello.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
152—Coughlin vs. Hughes.	181—McGlynn vs. Cohen.
160—Board of Co's of Pilots vs. Riddle, &c.	182—Mills et al. vs. Silven.
161—Collins, &c., vs. Hogan.	184—Scott vs. Financier Association.
162—Clarke vs. Triese.	185—Schuler vs. Walsh.
164—O'Brien vs. Friedgan.	187—Bischoff vs. Hull.
166—McDermott vs. Canton.	189—Keating vs. Morgan.
174—Gage vs. Prunchard.	190—Bull vs. Goodwin.
176—Murphy vs. Meyer et al.	191—Rust vs. Glam.
178—Ferres vs. Haeger.	192—Hahn vs. Yacton.
179—Loerey vs. Harris.	194—Betts vs. Salisbury.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3580—Goodman vs. Silberstein et al.	3308—Johnsen vs. Braun.
2909—Nereshelm vs. Kline.	3586—Redfield vs. Richard.
5304—Kinzee vs. Canner.	4433—Gardner vs. Jarboe et al.
5146—Townsend et al. vs. Crow.	1290—Udall vs. Schauck.
2015—Smith et al. vs. Sibree et al.	3599—May et al. vs. Young.
5144—Geraghty vs. Tallman.	3600—Hart vs. Paulding.
5313—Mulvey vs. The Mayor, &c.	3601—Wilkes vs. Thomson.
	3602—Heinrich vs. McIntyre.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1649—Garrison vs. Tallman.	5636—McKevitt vs. Doyle.
1512—Graham vs. Many.	3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
5820—Pangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	5730—Schwab et al. vs. Lichtenstein.
4474—McCann vs. Sexton.	5631—Reilly vs. Falk.
4295—Wagner vs. Meisner.	3356—Coggeshall vs. Melvin.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.	5771—Gilbert vs. Collins et al.
5591—First Nat. Bank Ch. W. Va. vs. Morgan.	4583—U. S. Bank of P'g vs. Mallory et al.
5592—Same vs. Same.	4463—Griffin vs. Marshall.
5191—McCormack et al. vs. Lissell.	5611—Germania Bank vs. Kerwin, &c.
5127—Moland vs. Berge.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Timothy McCarthy, robbery.	Carl Kreutzen, petit larceny.
Henry Reichle, Robert Isaac, robbery.	Nathan Moulton, violation Election law.
Patrick Henry, burglary.	John Noonan, violation Election law.
James Burns, burglary.	John Quinn, violation Election law.
Frank Hamilton, James Burke, Frank Lannier, grand larceny.	Patrick Crowley, violation Election law.
Gertrude Schneider, grand larceny.	Gustav Goodeuwir, violation Election law.
Charles Strausser, grand larceny.	James Brown, William J. Fallen, John Fisher, violation Election law.
Richard Broken, grand larceny.	Matthew O'Brien, violation Election law.
Walderman Spohr, petit larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, murder.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY—CASES SUBMITTED ON TESTIMONY AND ORAL ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, to-day, the following judgments were rendered:

Case No. 513, A. D. Moore & Co., $1,756; No. 545, John A. Macomber, of New-Bedford, Mass., $2,125; No. 1,233, Josiah Holmes, Jr., New-Bedford, Mass., $680; No. 526, Huntington & Hopkins, New-York and San Francisco, $2,333 64.

In the matter of the schooner Margaret Y. Davis, case No. 521, George W. Robinson, $4,000; John O. Robinson, $4,000; John Irwin Glover, $2,000; George W. Robinson, Executor of James Robinson, $2,000; No. 329, John T. Klots, $1,000; No. 799, Phineas Smith, Administrator, $2,000, with interest from date of loss, July 9, 1861.

In the matter of the ship Ocean Rover, No. 471, Josiah Holmes, Jr., and J. H. Holmes, $1,164 66; Charles T. Bonney, Executor, $1,625; Sellings & Kingsman, $2,312 50; George P. Taber, $2,312 50; Martin Hall, $156 25; Joseph Hudson, $1,156 75; Thomas M. Clark, $312 50; Harlan & LeBaron, $512 50; John T. Alsatt, $289 06; Edward Buell, $289 06; John Dexter, $289 06; Gideon Dexter, $289 06; Julia A. Nye, $289 06; J. & W. R. Wing, fully insured, no award; No. 572, George Bonney, $812 50; No. 1,096, N. H. Barstow et al., $1,156 25; No. 471, John A. Dexter, $1,156 25, and the court to adjudge the value of the catch of the Ocean Rover at $46,430 15, and that there had been received as insurance by the above owners $3,719 on said catch, and by J. H. Holmes, Jr., and J. H. Holmes as insurance upon their interest $200. The court awards to the owners as the net catch $40,711 15, but in fixing the lay of the officers and men, the catch to be distributed among all except the owners, shall be taken and deemed to be the entire catch as above stated—$46,430 15—and the owners to be charged with the sum of $3,719; Holmes & Holmes with the $2,000.

In the matter of the bark Catharine, judgments in favor of the owners of the vessel and outfits, as follows: Case No. 1,021, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $4,825 40; case No. 1,049, S. A. Willets, $9,187 50; case No. 1,047, Eliza B. Engar, $148 88; case No. 1,046, W. R. Potter, $12 48; case No. 990, Henry P. Haven, Executor, fully insured, no award; case No. 991, Charles A. Williams, fully insured; case No. 1,048, Henry P. Haven, fully insured; net amount of catchings, $11,757, to be distributed to the parties entitled thereto.

In the matter of the Bella the following judgments were rendered: Case No. 416, Thomas Knowles, $5,387 81; John P. Knowles, $5,387 81; H. A. Barling, et al., executors, $1,534 37; W. O. Brownell, $2,219 50; Joseph Knowles, $2,155 12; Wright Brownell, $1,356 25; Deborah D. Goddard, $1,216 25; Hudson Winslow, $2,206 25; Thomas Knowles, &c., $1,077 56; J. S. Winslow, $1,528 12; Reuben Nickerson, $1,077 56; Slocum Aelen, $848 12; John A. Wood, $669 12, and Thomas H. Knowles, $1,077 56. Case No. 569, George Barney, $1,356 25, and as the value of the catch of the Isabella, $19,612 50.

In the matter of the whaler Hillman the owners of the vessel and outfits were awarded as follows: Henry Taber, $5,057 82; William G. Taber, $1,011 57; W. J. Ratch and others, Executors, $12,500; Joseph Brownell, $2,000; W. J. Ratch, fully insured; Thomas J. Hunt, $1,728 15; Mary E. Gordon, $1,562 50; award as catch, $7,621 25.

W. W. Crapo moved the admission of H. W. Swift and John A. J. Creswell moved the admission of F. P. Cuppy.

The following cases were submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel: Case No. 520, Benjamin Carver, for six thirty seconds of the bark M. I. Calcord, of Boston, destroyed by the Florida March 13, 1863; case No. 529, Charles Henry Grant and George B. Collier et al., for loss of merchandise on the Tycoon; case No. 765, Nicholas Gasman Kittle and Jonathan G. Kittle vs. United States, for loss of merchandise—Nathaniel Wilson for claimants; case No. 1,107, Paul Jones Reilly vs. United States—N. Wilson for claimant; case No. 1,203, Bernhard Simon vs. United States; case No. 1,205, Henry P. Walker vs. United States. In the last four cases, brought by citizens of California, Nathaniel Wilson appeared for the claimants, and J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

In connection with the loss of the ship William Thompson, destroyed by the Shenandoah on the 21st of June, 1865, the following cases were submitted on testimony and the argument of counsel: No. 541, Francis C. Smith, master; No. 827, Charles M. Vincent, Administrator; No. 828, James G. Case; No. 832, James A. Smith; No. 1,017, W. C. N. Swift, (claim of owners of ten-sixteenths;) No. 1,139, Benjamin Ripley, Administrator; No. 1,143, A. M. Douglass, and No. 1,232, Francis C. Smith.

INDIAN RELICS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that a number of curiosities, including several Indian pipes, have been found by Rev. Lemuel K. Washburn, of Revere, Mass., in the excavations made in that town by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Company. Among them is a pipe which had been broken, and was mended by the welding of a copper ferrule around the bowl. The joint was evidently made by pounding the edges together, and the relic is one of rare value, as showing the skill of the mound-builders in working copper.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 L. S. C. 1st...c.103	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 23½
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 93½	50 do..... 23⅝
100 Erie Railway..... 15¾	1600 Lake Shore..... 60¾
700 do..... 15⅝	2200 do..... 60⅞
300 do..... 15¾	5000 do..... 61
200 Western Union..... 75¾	100 do.....c. 61
900 do.....s3. 75⅝	700 do.....b3. 61
700 do..... 75⅞	500 do.....s3. 61
400 do.....b3. 76	100 St. Paul Pref..... 65½
1700 do..... 76	100 St. Paul.....s3. 35⅝
100 do.....b3. 76⅛	200 do..... 35¾
1300 do.....s3. 76	300 Union Pacific..... 72
500 do.....c. 76	20 do.....s20. 71⅞
800 Pacific Mail..... 40⅜	200 do..... 72⅛
1600 do..... 40¼	100 do..... 72⅛
300 do..... 40⅜	100 do..... 72¼
25 do..... 40⅛	200 North-western..... 38⅝
900 do..... 40½	1000 do..... 38⅛
900 do..... 40⅜	200 do.....s3. 38⅛
20 Panama..... 128	200 do..... 38⅝
8 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 105¾	400 do..... 38⅝
200 do.....c. 105½	100 N. J. Central..b3. 105⅞
80 do..... 106	100 Ohio and Miss..s3. 18⅛
100 do.....s3. 106½	100 do.....s3. 18
300 do..... 106½	200 do..... 18⅛
200 Tol. & Wabash..... 5¾	1900 do..... 18¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....b. c. b3. 123	$15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 116
125,000 do..... 123	6,000 do.....b. c. 116⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 12. 121⅞	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 12. 122⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..... 117½	2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, R..... 12. 116⅛
3,000 do.....b.c. 117½	5,000 do..... 116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ar. 7s, is to C.R. 10	300 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 61⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, N.N.F. 4⅞	200 do.....b3. 61¼
10,000 Dis. of C. 3 65s. 69½	4200 do..... 61⅛
5,000 do..... 69⅜	1200 do.....s3. 61⅛
5,000 do..... 69⅜	1600 do.....s3. 61¼
5,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 40	300 do..... 61⅛
2,000 do..... 40¼	1700 do.....s3. 61⅛
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, Con. 107¼	1300 do..... 61⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. Conv. 105¾	500 do..... 61⅛
10,000 N. J. C. 1st nb. c. 113	500 do.....s3. 61¼
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul I. & M. Div..... 85¼	100 do..... 61⅛
	1500 do..... 61⅛
14,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds..... 88	100 do.....s3. 61⅛
	400 do..... 61⅛
	2600 do..... 61⅛
15,000 Mor. & E. 1st C. 107½	400 do..... 61⅛
5,000 Long D'k Bds. 104½	400 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 106⅛
25,000 H. & St. J. 8s Con 80	100 do..... 106⅜
1,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st 29	100 do..... 106⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 100¾	100 do..... 106¼
6,000 Mich. C. 7s..... 102	10 Clev. & P. G'd b.c. 89½
11,000 Har. 1st 7s Con. 112	40 do..... 89⅜
10,000 do..... 111⅞	10 do..... 89⅜
20,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 104⅞	333 do..... 89¼
5,000 do..... 104¾	200 do..... 89¼
3,000 do..... 105	100 do.....s3. 89¼
3,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. Br. 87¾	300 C. & N. W..b.c. 38¾
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 103	100 do.....s3. 38¾
5,000 do..... 103⅛	100 Chi. & R. I..... 104⅛
5,000 do.....b.c. 103	100 do..... 104⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. S. F..... 88	200 do.....b.c. 104⅝
1,000 P. of M. 1st.b.c. 80	200 do..... 104¾
5,000 do..... 80¼	300 do..... 105
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 92½	500 do..... 105⅛
5,000 Lou. & Na. C. '98 83	100 do.....c. 105⅛
3,000 Long Isl'd 1st 101	100 do..... 105
1,000 D. & H. R. b'e'ds. 110⅞	100 do..... 104¾
4,000 do..... 111	200 C. R. of N. J. b.c. b3. 105
15 Cen. Nat. Bank..... 102½	200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. b3 36
15 Am. Ex. Bank..... 114½	300 do..... 36
100 Quicksilver Pf..... 23	700 do..... 35⅞
200 West. Un..b.c. s3. 75⅞	100 do.....c. 36
600 do..... 76	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 65¾
400 do.....b3. 76⅛	100 do.....b3. 66
100 do.....s3. 76	100 T., W. & W..b.c. 5¾
3300 do..... 76⅛	100 do..... 5⅞
100 do.....s4. 76	100 do..... 6
800 do..... 76	100 do..... 6⅛
200 do..... 75⅞	300 do..... 5⅞
500 do.....s3. 75⅞	200 do..... 6
600 do..... 76	100 do.....s10. 6
800 do..... 76⅛	500 Union Pac.....b. c. 72
100 do.....c. 76⅛	100 do..... 71¾
300 do.....s3. 76⅛	50 D., L. & W.....b.c. 119
1100 do..... 76⅛	5 do..... 120
10 Adams Ex..... 101½	30 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 58
12 Amer. Ex..... 59½	50 Chi. & Alton..... 96¾
30 do.....b.c.c. 59⅜	100 do..... 96½
70 do.....c. 59½	300 S.L., K.C. & N. R. b.c. 5½
40 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 82	100 Pac. of Mo..... b.c. 12
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 49	200 do.....s3. 12
200 do..... 49¼	200 do..... 12⅛
30 do..... 48⅞	300 do..... 12⅛
17 Del. & H. Canal..... 121⅛	700 do..... 12¼
10 do.....b.c. 121½	100 do..... 12⅛
500 Harlem.....b.c. 133	100 do..... 12⅝
600 Pacific M..b. c. b3. 40⅜	200 do..... 12½
100 do..... 40½	100 do..... 12⅞
300 do.....c. 40¼	100 do..... 13
900 do..... 40⅛	100 do.....s10. 13
70 do..... 40⅛	500 do..... 13
100 do.....b3. 40⅛	100 do..... 13⅛
400 do.....s3. 40⅛	200 do..... 13⅜
500 do..... 40⅛	200 do..... 13
300 do..... 40⅛	100 do.....b3. 13
1300 do..... 40⅛	200 H. & St. Jo..... 23⅛
1600 do..... 39⅞	300 do..... 23½
100 do..... 39⅞	200 do..... 23¾
3100 do..... 40	100 do..... 23⅞
400 do.....b3. 40⅛	200 do.....s3. 23⅝
1000 do..... 40⅛	200 do..... 23¾
1300 do..... 40⅛	1200 do..... 24
700 Erie Railway.b.c. 15¼	100 do..... 24
300 do..... 15⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 28
50 Mich. Cent..b. c. 64¼	100 do.....b3. 28⅞
250 do..... 64	100 do.....b3. 29
50 do..... 64⅛	500 O. & Miss.....b.c. 18⅜
100 do..... 64⅞	500 do..... 18¼
100 do..... 64⅛	800 do..... 18⅛
	100 do..... 18⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 69½	2000 Lake Shore..... 61¾
4,000 N. J. Cen. Conv. 105⅛	100 do..... 61⅝
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 92½	100 do.....s15. 61⅝
10 Western Union..... 76	100 do.....s3. 61⅝
1000 do..... 76⅛	400 do..... 61⅝
13 do..... 76½	200 do..... 61⅝
200 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 18¼	100 do..... 61⅝
100 do..... 18⅛	100 do.....b3. 61⅝
500 St. L. & Kansas C. 5½	100 do.....b4. 61⅝
1400 Pacific Mail..... 39⅞	500 do.....s3. 61½
200 do..... 40	100 do..... 61⅝
600 do.....s3. 40	600 Union Pacific..... 71⅞
100 do.....s3. 39⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 24⅛
900 do..... 40	200 do..... 24
100 St. Paul..... 36	100 do..... 23⅞
100 do..... 35⅞	600 do..... 24
200 Erie Railway..... 15⅞	100 do.....b3. 23⅞
500 do..... 15¾	500 do..... 23¾
900 do..... 15½	500 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3. 29
200 do.....s3. 15½	500 do..... 29
300 do..... 15½	100 Pacific R. of Mo..... 12⅝
1100 do..... 15½	300 do..... 12⅝
100 do.....s15. 15⅛	100 do..... 12⅝
400 North-western..... 38⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C, '81.123⅛ | $10,000 U. S. 10-40s, R. 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Oregon br. 89½	1000 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 15¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 102⅞	1500 do..... 15
9,000 do..... 103	900 do.....s3. 15
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st. 105½	300 do.....s3. 14⅞
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s C. 81	100 do..... 14⅞
12,000 do..... 81	100 do.....s15. 15
2,000 C. & N. W. con. 98	200 do..... 15
10,000 Mor. & Es. C. 107½	6600 do.....s10. 15
2,000 M. & St. P. C. SF. 81	100 do..... 15
3,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. div..... 87½	100 do.....s10. 15
	400 do..... 15
15 Fourth Nat. B'k..... 98	100 do..... 15⅛
100 W. Un. T.b.c. s30. 76	100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 71¾
100 do..... 76⅛	100 do..... 71⅞
200 do..... 76	400 do..... 72
200 do.....s3. 75⅞	50 Ill. Cen.....b. c. s5. 92½
200 do.....b3. 76	100 do..... 92⅜
900 do..... 76	100 Chic. & N. W. b.c. s3. 38⅝
60 American Exp..... 59½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 52⅛
100 do.....b. c. 59⅜	300 do.....s3. 52
50 do..... 59⅞	100 C. R. of N. J..b.c. b3. 104⅞
125 Wells-Fargo Exp. 82	100 do.....b3. 105
22 do.....b. c. 82	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c. b3. 104⅝
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40	100 do.....s3 104⅝
400 do..... 40	200 do..... 104⅝
500 do.....b3. 40⅛	200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. s3. 35¾
200 do..... 40⅛	300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 65½
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 64⅜	100 do..... 65⅜
100 do..... 64¼	100 do.....b3. 65⅝
100 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 61⅝	80 P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 97½
2000 do.....s3. 61⅜	100 Chic. B. & Quincy. 112
500 do..... 61½	800 Ohio & M..b.c. s3. 18
200 do..... 61⅝	300 H. & St. Jo..b.c. b3. 24
200 do.....b3. 61½	400 do..... 24
800 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 103⅛	200 H. & St Jo. Pf..b.c. 28½
100 St. L. K. C. & N. Pref..... b.c. 27	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 5
	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 4⅞
	200 P. R. of Mo..b.c. s3. 12½
15 Dub. & So. City.b.c. 66	100 do.....s10. 12½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C'67. 122⅝	200 Mich. Central..... 64½
2,000 S. C. 6s, Non-F. 4¾	300 do.....s3. 64
5,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 69¾	100 do..... 64
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 102¾	100 do.....b3. 64
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s C. 81	500 Lake Shore.....s3. 61⅜
1,000 do..... 81¼	100 do..... 61⅜
1,000 do..... 81½	400 do..... 61⅛
10,000 do..... 81	600 Union Pacific..... 72
14,000 do..... 81¼	100 Pittsburg.....s3. 89¼
10 Fourth Nat. B'k..... 98	200 North-western..... 38¾
500 West. Union...b3. 76⅛	100 Rock Island..... 104⅝
100 do.....s3. 76	200 St. Paul.....b3. 35⅞
200 do..... 76	200 St. Paul Pref..... 65⅞
13 American Exp..... 59⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..... 18⅛
65 do.....b3. 60	100 do..... 18¼
500 Pacific Mail..... 40⅛	100 Ohio & Miss Pref. 40
300 do..... 40¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12¾
500 Erie Railway..... 15	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 24¼
300 do..... 14⅞	400 do.....b3. 24⅛
500 do..... 14¾	200 do..... 24¼
400 do..... 14⅞	100 do..... 24⅜
2500 do..... 15	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29⅜
500 do.....s3. 15⅛	100 do..... 29¼
500 do..... 14⅞	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf..... 27
1100 do..... 15	300 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 106
100 do.....b3. 15	

THURSDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The leading feature at the Stock Exchange to-day was the increased demand for Government bonds, railway mortgages, and other investments, the dealings being accompanied by a marked enhancement in values. The inquiry for good railway securities has been very large lately, and there has been a steady improvement, doubtless engendered by the favorable reports in regard to the increasing earnings of the leading roads. The transactions in the share list to-day showed a slight increase over yesterday, the dealings footing up 148,000 shares, of which 36,000 were in Lake Shore, 30,000 in Erie, 23,000 in Pacific Mail, and 20,000 in Western Union. New-York Central was noticeably strong, advancing to 106½ and closing at 106, against 105 yesterday. Harlem sold at 133, Illinois Central at 92⅜, and New-Jersey Central at 104⅞@105⅛. The general market was strong in the early dealings, but afterward a partial reaction took place. Toward the close there was some recovery, and the market left off generally higher than the closing quotations last evening. Lake Shore advanced to 61¾, Rock Island to 105⅛, North-western common to 38¾, St. Paul to 36, Union Pacific to 72¼, Western Union to 76¼, Ohio and Mississippi to 18⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 24⅜, preferred to 29⅜, and Missouri Pacific to 13⅜. The closing transactions were ⅛ to ⅛ ₱ cent. below these prices as a general thing. Pacific Mail closed at 40¼, the two extremes of the day having been 39⅞ and 40½. Michigan Central and Erie were weak, the former declining to 64, and the latter to 14¾, with the final dealings at a fractional recovery. In express stocks, United States fell off to 49, closing at 49½ bid and 52 asked. Wells, Fargo & Co. sold at 82, and American at 59¾.

The contempt with which the average Wall street speculator is wont to regard injunctions or other processes of the courts received a fresh and signal illustration to-day, that is if the reports set afloat by the Panama people can be relied upon. The reports in question were to the effect that as the Panama Directors as a body are restrained from taking any steps for the establishment of a line of steamers to the isthmus, some of the Directors in their individual capacity had undertaken the job. This is beating the devil around the stump with a vengeance. The information was also vouchsafed that Mr. John Roach, the great believer in the "American flag and an appropriation," was willing to commence the building of new steamers for the Panama Company right away, and take his chance of the injunction granted by Judge Donohue being dissolved.

The money market was steady to-day, with 3@4 ₱ cent. as the extreme rates for call loans. The supply of capital continues abundant, and any advance in rates is followed by increased offerings on the part of corporations and individual lenders. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6 to 8 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported a reduction in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England from 4 to 3 ₱ cent. at the regular weekly court of the Directors to-day. Three months' discounts in the open market at London are easy at 2⅝@2¾ ₱ cent. The bank gained £136,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 43¼ ₱ cent., against 42⅛ last week. To-day £59,000 was withdrawn on balance. Consols were steady and closed at 94 13-16, both for money and the account. United States bonds advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., closing at 103⅝ for old 1865s, 108¾@109 for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103⅞ for new 5s. Erie sold at 14⅛@14¼, the preferred advancing to 28. The Bank of France increased its specie line 2,061,000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was strong early in the day, but afterward became weak in consequence of the advance in the gold premium. The opening rates were $4 85 and $4 88½, with a subsequent reduction to $4 84½ and $4 88. At the close actual business was at $4 84 and $4 87½ for bankers' long and short sterling. Gold was strong, sales being made from 114¼ to 114¾. The price afterward reacted to 114½, and at the close again recovered to 114¾. The immediate cause of the advance was rumors in regard to possible complications with Spain in connection with the Cuban question. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying, and from flat to 1-64 ₱ cent. ₱ diem for use.

Government bonds made a further improvement, the prices current at the close being the highest reached for some time past. The offerings continue very light, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place. The largest transactions were in sixes of 1881, which sold at 123@123⅛. At the close coupon 1867s sold as high as 122⅝, the improvement in this issue having been partly in sympathy with that at London. The higher ruling of gold, however, had the effect of advancing the whole market. Railroad mortgages were also firm and decidedly higher in some instances. These securities are also scarce, the supply having been materially reduced by the steady demand from investors of late. The Pacific issues, New-Jersey Central, Harlem, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were foremost in the advance to-day. State bonds were quiet. District Columbia 3-65s rose to 69½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114⅜	114¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅞	122½
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central	105	106
Rock Island	104⅝	105⅛
Pacific Mail	40¼	40⅛
St. Paul	35¾	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65½	65⅞
Western Union	75⅞	76
Union Pacific	71¾	72
Lake Shore	60¾	61½
Wabash	5⅛	6
North-western	38⅜	38¾
North-western Preferred	52½	52⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119⅜	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105
Panama	128	128
Erie	15⅜	14⅞
Ohio	18⅛	18¼
C. C. & I. C.	5	5
Harlem	132½	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106½	105½	1,888
Harlem	133	133	500
Erie	15⅞	14¾	30,200
Lake Shore	61⅜	60¾	36,000
Wabash	6⅛	5¾	1,200
North-western	38¾	38⅛	3,100
North-western Preferred	52⅜	52	300
Rock Island	105⅛	104½	2,500
Chicago and Alton	96½	96½	150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36	35⅝	2,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	66	65½	900
Pittsburg	89¼	89¼	593
Morris and Essex	103½	103½	300
New-Jersey Central	105⅛	104⅞	500
Michigan Central	64⅞	64	1,550
Illinois Central	92⅜	92⅜	180
Union Pacific	72⅛	71¾	2,970
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	112	112	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅜	23⅛	6,200
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	29⅜	28	1,600
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅜	18	5,700
Missouri Pacific	13⅜	12	3,900
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4⅞	4⅞	200
Western Union	76¼	75¾	20,000
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	5½	5½	800
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref.	27	27	200
Pacific Mail	40½	39⅞	23,475
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	100
Adams Express	101½	101½	100
Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	82	82	255
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59⅞	59¾	422
United States Express	49½	49	330
Total sales			148,263

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125¼	126
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122	122¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¼	123½
* United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114½	....
* United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114½	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	120	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	120½	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅞	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122½	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅛	117¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅛	116⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	116⅞

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $82,000 for interest and $370,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$24,098,000
Gold balances	956,960
Currency balances	1,323,924

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,383,505
Currency balances	4,439,581
Gold exchanges	7,536,116
Gold balances	1,256,721

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 32	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.113
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 32	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.113
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 31	N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87.116
Arkansas 6s, Fund... 35	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.120
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.121
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16⅛
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 16
Ar. 7s, Mis.O.&R.Riv. 10	N. C., N.C.R., J. & J. 40
Connecticut 6s......107	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O. 40
Georgia 6s........ 91	N.C., coup.off, J. & J. 30
Ga. 7s, new bonds...100	N.C., coup.off., A. & O. 30
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 98½	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 9½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds... 98	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..102½	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 8
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..102½	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 8
Illinois War Loan...102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 3⅜
Kentucky 6s.......103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 3⅜
Louisiana 6s........ 36	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 3⅜
La. 6s, new bonds... 36	Ohio 6s, '75..........102¼
La. 6s, new Flt'g Debt. 36	Ohio 6s, '81..........105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Ohio 6s, '86..........108
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 37¼	Rhode Island 6s......106
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1875. 36⅝	South Carolina 6s.... 31
La. 8s, of 1910..... 10	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 31¼
Michigan 6s, '78-9..103	S. C. 6s, April & Oc. 31¼
Michigan 6s, '83....105	S. C. F. A., '66...... 31
Michigan 7s, '90....108	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,J.&J. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '76....102	S. C. 7s, of '88....... 32
Mo. 6s, due in '77....102¼	S. C. N. F. bs....... 4⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102¼	Tennessee 6s, old.... 47¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79....102½	Tennessee 6s, n. bs.. 45
Mo. 6s, due in '80....102½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 45½
Fund. bds, due '94-5..103	Virginia 6s, old...... 33
Long bs., due '81-91 in.102⅝	Va. 6s, n. bs., '66.... 37
Asy. or Uni., due '92.102	Va. 6s, n. bs., '67.... 37
Han. & St. J., due '75.101⅞	Va. 6s, Con. bs...... 69
Han. & St. J., due '76.101¾	Va. 6s, ex-m. c....... 65
Han. & St. J., due '86.101½	Va. 6s, C., 2d series.. 44
Han. & St. J., due '87.101½	Va. 6s, Def. bs...... 9⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L..107	Dist. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 69½
N. Y. Coup. B'nty L.107	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st.......112	M.So.N.I.S.Fd, 7 p.c. 105½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 20½	Cle. & Tol. S. Fd.....108
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 40¼	Cle. & Tol. new bds.102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 98	Cle., P'ville & A., old.103½
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c. 24	Cle., P'ville & A., new.102
Chic. & Alton Inc....103	Det., M. & Tol. bds.101½
Joliet & Chic. 1st....110	Buffalo & Erie, new.100
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 115¾	Buffalo & S. Line 7s.101
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s.107⅜	Kal. & W. P. 1st..... 86
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.110	Lake Shore Div. bds.100
C., R. I. & P. SF 6s, '95. 99	L. Shore Cons. c. 1st.102½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.112¾	L. Sh. Cons. reg. 1st.101
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C.107¼	L. Shore Cons. c. 2d.100
Cen. R. of N. J. C....105¼	L. Sh. Cons. reg, 2d. 97
Lehigh & W. B. C. g. 96½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....105¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.111½	Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902 101⅞
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 PD. 93	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 S.F.113
M.&St.P. 1st 7s $ GRD. 90	N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 22
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D. 95¼	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.101⅞
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D. 85	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.103¾
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 80	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.102½
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 80	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st c.119½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 87	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st reg.116
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 80	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85.112
Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 87	Har. 1st 7s coup.....112
Chic. & N. W. S. F...105	Har. 1st 7s reg......111¼
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100¼	N. Missouri 1st...... 89
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 97½	Ohio & Mis. Con. S.F. 93⅜
C. & N. W. Ex't. bds. 90	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 92½
C. & N. W. 1st....... 99¼	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.. 68
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 87¾	Central Pacific G. B.104⅞
C. & N. W. R. G. bds. 86	C. Pacific, San J. Br. 88⅞
Galena & Chic. Ex'd.105	C. Pac., State Aid bds.106
Peninsula 1st. Conv. 98	C. Pac., L'd Gt. bds. 92¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 98	Western Pacific bds. 96¼
Winona & St. P. 1st.. 75	Union Pac. 1st bds..103
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 55	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 98½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.105¾	Union Pacific S. F... 88
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.113½	Pacific of Mo. 1st... 80
Morris & Essex 2d..109	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.102½
Mor. & Ess. bds, 1900.103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st.114⅝
Mor. & Ess. Cons'n..101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d.107
Mor. & Ess. 1st, C. G.107¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d.102
Erie 1st, Extended..102	C. & P. Con. S. F....105½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...102
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 90	C., C. & I. 1st....... 48¼
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 90	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107	Al. & T. H. 1st......106
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 80½	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. 76
Dub. & S. City 1st...105	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 78¾
Dub. & S. City 2d D.104	T. & W. 1st, S. L. Div. 53¼
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 81	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 47½
Ind., B. & West. 1st. 27½	Han. & Naples 1st... 30
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..100⅝	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 77

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.........153	Mercantile.........105
American Exchange.114	Merchants'.........123
Central National....102	New-York..........131½
Chemical.........1600	North America...... 98
City..............300	Park...............140
Corn Exchange.....131	Phenix.............100⅛
First National.....200	Shoe and Leather....149
Fourth National.... 98	Union..............140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105½	105⅝
City 6s, new	109¼	109⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44	44½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19½	19⅝
Northern Central Railroad	32	32⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105¼	....

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Leather, sides	7,919
Broom-corn, bales	170	Moss, bales	80
Cotton, bales	2,345	Molas's, (N.O.) bbls.	1,780
C. S. Oil, bbls	400	Spirits Turp., bbls	475
Copper, bbls	14	Resin, bbls	1,294
Dried Fruit, pkgs	66	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,552
Eggs, bbls	1,494	Pork, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	18,863	Beef, pkgs	82
Wheat, bushels	282,231	Cut-meats, pkgs	516
Corn, bushels	30,764	Lard, pkgs	601
Oats, bushels	85,944	Butter, pkgs	4,988
Rye, bushels	8,613	Cheese, pkgs	4,530
Malt, bushels	10,000	Tallow, pkgs	110
Barley, bushels	52,938	Pecans, pkgs	132
Beans, bbls	632	Rice, pkgs	529
Peas, bushels	6,100	Sugar, bbls	578
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	3,610
B. W. Flour, pkgs	200	Tobacco, hhds	33
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	83
Hops, bales	610	Whisky, bbls	369
Hides, No.	501	Wool, bales	150
Hides, bales	69		

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at nominally unchanged prices; sales, 626 bags Maracaibo at 19¾c., gold....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 84,941 bags, and at the outports, 101,086 bags, with 189,900 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 32,404 bags and 42,654 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 18½c.@19½c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A moderate movement has been reported for early delivery at steady prices....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,592 bales, (of which 450 bales were on last evening,) of which 992 bales were to spinners and 600 bales for export....There has been less activity noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on last evening and 10,600 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; December, 13½c.@13 5-32c.; January, 13 7-32c.; February, 13 11-32c.; March 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 23-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14¼c.@14 9-32c....The receipts at this port since our last have been 2,345 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,377 bales, against 25,369 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 152,152 bales, against 126,972 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,214,929 bales, against 1,080,320 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (five days') to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 49,746 bales; to the Continent, 24,412 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 93,341 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 562,832 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, mainly for regular shipping Extras, in lines, and for City Mill product, as also for good to choice Superfine, but at generally a shade easier prices. Most other kinds slow of sale, even in a jobbing way at declining rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $5; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 25@$5 60; very choice to fancy do., $5 60@$6 15; City Mills Extra, $5 35@$7, chiefly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 65@$7 35, and patent at $7@$10, chiefly at $7 15@$7 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 9,900 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Wisconsin and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 20 for inferior to very good Superfine, $5 30@$6 65 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for poor fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in less request at from $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 28@$1 75 ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 70 ₱ 100 lb. Sales include 200 bags very choice Pennsylvania at $2 60@$2 70, and 65 bags very common State at $2 25 ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins declined to $2 75 on a moderate trade. Other articles essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet. Prime to choice has been offered sparingly and quoted rather stronger in price, on a moderate inquiry, chiefly from shippers. Most other grades of Spring quoted about steady, but slow of sale. Winter Wheat dull, and the poorer grades, which constituted the bulk of the offerings, very difficult to market and quoted unsettled and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 39 for very choice No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, afloat; $1 37 for prime No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 37@$1 38 for prime to choice No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 20 for No. 3 Milwaukee and Minnesota do.; $1 15 for No. 3 Chicago do.; $1 05, in part, for Rejected Spring; $1 28 for very choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, (2,000 bushels,) in store; $1 50 for extra choice old White Michigan; $1 38@$1 40 for White Western, odd lots; $1 32½ for very good Red Western....Corn has been offered more freely and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on a moderate movement, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 76,500 bushels at 73½c.@74c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, closing at 73½c., afloat; 73c. for strictly prime do., in store, (16,000 bushels) for export; 72c., in part for steamer do.; 74c.@75c., for High Mixed do., and 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, chiefly at 74c., afloat; 70c. for Yellow Southern; 72c. for old and new Mixed Western, afloat; 71¼c. for new Mixed do., kiln dried, and 62c., in part, for new do., do., very damp, car lots....Rye quiet; best samples held firmly; 4,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, to arrive, reported sold at 84c.; best State held at 95c....Barley in moderate request at about former figures. Sales reported of 27,500 bushels at $1 05@$1 12 for about fair to very good Canada West, the latter No. 2 Bay; $1 10 for six-rowed State, (10,000 bushels,) and $1 05 for fair four-rowed do., a small lot....Malt, Buckwheat, and Seeds without important change; 6 bags prime Ohio Cloverseed sold at 11c....Canada Peas quiet; quoted, in bond, at $1 07@$1 08; prime scarce....Oats have been in fair demand, especially Mixed, which have been again quoted somewhat stronger as to values on restricted offerings, particularly of strictly prime. White moving rather slowly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,500 bushels, at 46c. for good Mixed Chicago, (about 26,000 bushels) afloat; 43c.@47c. for fair ordinary to about prime Mixed Western, car lots; 47c.@51c. for White Western, odd lots; 46c.@47c. for mixed State, and 49c.@51½c. for White State, car lots....Feed quiet; quoted at $18@$24, as extremes ₱ ton....Calcutta Linseed advanced to $2 gold, 60 days' to 4 months' credit; sales, 5,800 bags.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, in moderately active demand within the reduced range of 55c.@65c., the latter for very choice. At auction 400 bbls. sold at 56c.@64½c. ₱ gallon. Market otherwise dull; quotations nominally as before....Stock of foreign Molasses in first hands estimated at 733 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,588 hhds. English Islands, and 829 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Dull in the local market....Resin quoted about steady at $1 75@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained....Spirits Turpentine, merchantable, at 40c. At Wilmington, 3,500 bbls. Strained Resin sold on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very moderately sought after, yet quoted firm, at 6¾c.@6⅞c., in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in more request; quoted for early delivery at 12½c.@12⅝c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 12½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@18¾c.; sales, 25,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c. Sales, 2,000 bbls. at 12⅛c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, and quoted steadier in price. Sales for early delivery have been confined to 250 bbls. Western Mess at $22 37½; 50 bbls. new do. at $22 75; Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21, and Extra Prime at $15 50....And, for forward delivery, Western Mess, sales 250 bbls., January and February, at $20, and 250 bbls., February, at $20....Dressed Hogs in rather better request, with City at 8¾c.@9⅝c. for heavy to very light. ....City Cut-meats in very moderate demand at about yesterday's reduced figures. Sales, 39,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c.@12c., the latter rate for 12 lb. averages, and sundry lots of other City bulk stock at previous quotations. And, for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Long Cut Hams at 11c. ₱ lb....Bacon very quiet; City Long Clear, in lots, at 12½c. Sales, 75 bxs.... Western Long and Short Clear, December and January, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Short Rib, January options, at 11c., without important dealings....At the West, 100 bxs. Cumberland sold on private terms...Western Steam Lard opened decidedly stronger, contract having been quoted for options later than November fully 3-16c. ₱ lb., higher, with a livelier business reported, but later dealings indicate a decline of 1-16c. from the best prices of the day....Of Western Steam sales have been reported of 1,050 tcs. at 12⅜c.@12½c., closing at 12⅜c.; small lots of choice new at 12 7-16c.@12½c., and 90 tcs. choice Western Kettle at 13¼c....And for November delivery, 750 tcs., contract, at 12⅜c., closing at 12⅜c.@12 7-16c....Also, 2,500 tcs., seller's options. December, at 12½c.@12 9-16c., closing at 12 7-16c.@12½c.; 750 tcs., seller January, at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c., closing at 12 9-16c.; and 250 tcs., seller February, at 12⅝c.... And of City Lard, 390 tcs. Steam and Kettle, at 12½c.; and 325 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅛c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent at 12¾c., closing at 12¾c.@12⅞c. West India grade quoted at 12½c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in fair demand, mostly for home trade account, at steady rates. We quote new at $12@$13 for Extra and $11@$12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$18 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. ....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35.... Beef Hams have been inactive at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls....The main call for Butter has been for the finest grades, for local trade account, at firm rates; most other qualities heavy and irregular, moving slowly. We quote at from 23c.@35c. for State, the latter for choice, with fancy quoted higher; 14c.@35c. for very poor to very fancy Western, and 20c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese very lightly dealt in on the basis of 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy ₱ lb....Eggs in limited demand at 27c.@31c. for fresh good to very fancy, and 23c.@25c. for limed....Tallow has been in less demand at rather easier prices, with sales of 165,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9½c.@9⅝c....Stearine inactive; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, on refining account, and held very firmly, with sales reported of 400 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 700 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅞c., and, last evening, 10,800 bags Iloilo at 7½c.; 17,000 bags do., damaged, at 6⅛c.@6⅞c., and, recently, (not previously made public,) 937 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms....We quote fair refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c.; good do. at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; primedo. at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅛c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c....Refined Sugars in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a more active inquiry noted at steadier prices. Sales, 1,700 half chests Green, 1,900 half chests Oolong, 300 half chests Congou, and 1,800 half chests Japan on private terms. By auction there were 1,100 pks. Green sold at 25c.@40½c.; 140 pks. Congou, 48c.@48½c.; 200 pks. Souchong, 29c.@33c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 17 ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been fairly active at generally very firm rates, with room for Cotton, Flour, and Grain, in most request; steam room offered very sparingly. The chartering movement has been moderate, with some irregularity reported as to rates. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum most sought after....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb.; 2,500 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain (relet room, taken for through freight, for prompt shipment,) at 10½d. ₱ bushel; and 300 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, an American bark, 643 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Lubricating Oil, reported as within the range of 4s.9d.@5s. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 600 tons Oil-cake reported on private terms, quoted at 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 2,000 bbls. Flour, also on private terms, quoted at the close at 3s. ₱ bbl., as the asking rate; and, by steam, 6,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms; also, an Austrian bark, 705 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo (and taking the Oil-cake and Flour, by sail, as reported above.)....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; also, an American schooner, 481 tons, with Flour, reported at 3s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 250 racks Lard at 55s. ₱ ton.... For the United Kingdom, direct, tonnage for the Deal trade, provincial loading, has been in very limited demand; quoted at about 75s....For Dundalk, direct, an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., and an Italian bark, 535 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters do. at 5s. 11d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, direct, a Norwegian bark, 663 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions, part at 2.50@2.75 reich-marks; and 200 sides Leather at 5 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of measurement goods at 35s. ₱ ton....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum at 23c. ₱ case.... For Demerara, a British schooner, 148 tons, with Lumber, from La Have, reported at $8....For Barbados, an American schooner, 191 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at about $1,100....For Baltimore, an American brig, 366 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., from Havana, (reported thence,) at 50c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 136 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,948 head, or 352 cars, 187 of which were through consignments and the balance for sale here, against 416 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 64 cars less, and 428 cars for the corresponding week of last year; there was no market to-day, except sales of small lots to the city trade, the fresh arrivals being all through consignments; yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 15,400 head for the same time last week, and 17,400 head for the same week last year; market moderately active at full strong yesterday's quotations; 14 cars Western Sheep disposed of for the Eastern trade, 3 cars remaining unsold; sales of Ohio sheep, averaging 86 lb. at $4 25; Michigan Sheep, averaging 72 lb. at $4 25; 78 lb. at $4 50; 91 lb. at $5; Indiana Sheep, averaging 81 lb. at $4 25; 89 lb. at $4 90; 93 lb. at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 7,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,700 head, against 29,800 head for the same time last week, and 37,200 head for the same week last year; market dull and slow; 2,100 head were disposed of; Yorkers, $7@$7 05; heavy Hogs, $7 20@$7 40; yards comfortably full of unsold stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Cattle rather more active, firmer, but steady; receipts, 3,000 head; common to choice native Steers, $4@$5 75; Texans, $3 50@$4; shipments, 1,950 head. Hogs active and firm at full yesterday's prices; receipts, 19,000 head; Packers, $6 80@$7; Shippers, $6 90@$7 15; a few choice at $7 20@$7 30; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep in better demand, but prices unchanged; receipts, 600 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—Flour inactive. Wheat—Demand good, at full prices; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 07@$1 07¼, spot; $1 07¼, seller December; $1 07, seller the year; No. 3 do., 88c.@88½c.; Rejected, 74½c.@75c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 51¼c., spot; 50⅝c. bid, seller November; 47⅝c. bid, seller the year; Rejected, 50c. Oats quiet but steady at 30½c.@30⅝c., spot. Barley dull and lower; sales at 86½c., spot; 84½c., seller December. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; sales at 68c. Pork generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; $20 25, spot; $19 15, seller the year. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher at $11 90, spot; $11 87½, seller the year. Bulk Meats in fair demand but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7½c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅞c.@11c. Whisky, $1 11½. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn higher at 51c.@51⅛c., November; 47⅞c.@48c., the year. Market for other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 111,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Lake Receipts—81,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Barley. Railroad Receipts—6,400 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—6,400 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 26,500 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 25,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments, to Tide-water—90,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats. To Interior Points—70,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights—Six loads of Wheat at 11c., New-York tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; no sales reported. Corn active and lower; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 62c.@62½c.; and 8,000 bushels High Mixed on private terms. Oats neglected; No. 2 Chicago nominally 40c. Rye inactive; held at 83c. Barley quiet and steady; 4 cars Canada sold at 92c.@98c. Pork dull at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15¾; hard, $1 24; No. 2, do., $1 11, spot and seller November; $1 08⅛, seller December; $1 09¼, seller January; No. 3 do., 94½c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2, 56c.@56¼c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 32¾c.@33¼c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 05; seller December, $1 03; No. 3 do., 62c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 73c. Provisions quiet and entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $20@$20 50. Prime Lard, $11 80@$12. Hams, in pickle, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c., loose. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; Wheat, 132,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 207,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits Turpentine firm, 35c. Resin quiet; $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady, $1 45.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¾. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅛; New-York Central, 94.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94⅞ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; do. Preferred, 27½.

3 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £136,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 42⅛, is now 43¼ ₱ cent. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ ₱ cent., which is ⅜@¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103⅝. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 28. Consols, 94 13-16 for both money and the account.

7 P. M.—Sugar, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Tallow, 52s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99½.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,061,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 65f. 90c. Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,500 bales, of which 700 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January delivery, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 56s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 100s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 62s. ₱ cwt. for new Short Clear Middles. The market is bare of old Pork and Bacon, and new will hereafter be quoted.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American.

THE FAILURE OF THE BANKER STROUSBERG.

The *Freie Presse*, of Vienna, gives details respecting Dr. Strousberg, who was arrested at St. Petersburg, after failing for nearly £100,000. Strousberg is of Jewish origin, his full name being Baruch Hirsch Strousberg. Born in 1823, in humble circumstances, at Neidenburg, in East Prussia, he went to London in 1835 after the death of his father. Here he was received by his uncles, who were commission agents, and was shortly afterward baptized a member of the Church of England. Gifted with great intelligence and energy, he more or less educated himself and entered journalism. In 1848 he went to America, where he gave lessons in German, but finally realized some money by buying a cargo of damaged goods and selling them at a heavy profit. With this capital he returned to London in 1858 and founded several newspapers, but six years afterward he went to Berlin, where he was for seven years the agent of an English insurance company. In 1864, however, Strousberg began to think of improving his fortunes, and having made acquaintances at the English Embassy, by this means came to know some English capitalists, with whom he contracted for the construction of the Tilsit-Insterburg Railway. Within six years Strousberg was making a dozen lines, among others those of Roumania. He had over one hundred thousand workmen in his pay, and had launched out into other vast enterprises. At Hanover he established a gigantic machine factory; at Dortmund and Neustadt he had smelting works and iron factories; at Antwerp and Berlin he built entire new quarters; in Prussia he bought ten estates; in Poland an entire county; in Bohemia he paid £800,000 for the splendid domain of Zbirow, where he established railway carriage works which employed 5,000 workmen. Meantime he built a palace for himself in the Wilhelmstrasse at Berlin, which in decoration, luxury, and accommodation surpassed that of the Emperor himself. In it were to be found works by the first German and French artists—Delacroix, Meissonnier, Gérome, and others. Nor was his charity on a less splendid scale. In Winter he caused 10,000 portions of soup to be given daily to the poor, in addition to £2,000 worth of wood. When the famine broke out in East Prussia he sent whole trains laden with corn and potatoes to his suffering fellow-countrymen. Of course, such a man had his own organs in the press, and was chosen to represent the nation. Yet he took from the Moscow Bank, which he founded, 4,308,000 roubles, and it is hinted that his future is not altogether unprovided for. No greater collapse than that of Strousberg has probably occurred in the financial history of the country, save, perhaps, that of Law.

AN ECCENTRIC OLD LADY—MISSED FROM HOME.

Mrs. Margaret Lapo, an old resident of Watervliet, Albany County, near the Shaker settlement, disappeared from her home on Sunday evening last without leaving any trace of her whereabouts. She is over seventy years old, and has lived for the past five years with her son-in-law, James Macklin. The Albany *Argus* says she was eccentric in habits, and was consequently of considerable trouble to her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Macklin set to work to find her. All day Monday he searched for her. Tuesday morning he was walking along the road in the direction of the Church family, of the Shaker settlement, and when passing the old Shaker hotel, which has been tenantless for some time, a noise on the first floor of the building attracted his attention. He pulled out a block of wood near the window and peeped in, and saw his mother-in-law inside on her knees on the floor, with piles of greenbacks and three piles of gold coin in front of her. His surprise caused him to utter an exclamation which attracted her attention, and when she saw him she appeared to be as much surprised as he was. She told him to go home and she would follow in a short while, which command he obeyed and when he entered his house he was surprised to find his sister-in-law from New-York there before him, and ere many minutes elapsed his brother-in-law from Buffalo also appeared, and soon the old lady entered. The rest is easily told. The old lady had saved some money, unknown to any of her children, and, feeling that her end was approaching, wrote to her son in Buffalo and her daughter in New-York to come to her, and as soon as that was done took herself quietly to the old hotel and counted her money, which amounted to $2,500. She had 200 sovereigns in British coin and the rest in greenbacks, which she divided evenly among her three children.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,036	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
On 23d inst. will be offered for sale at auction, if not disposed of at private sale, by H. H. DE LEON, Charleston, S. C., £233,525 First Mortgage Sterling bonds of South Carolina Railroad Company, bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in London, redeemable 1878 to 1888. Bonds delivered in Charleston or New-York, at the option of the purchaser.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.
First mortgage bondholders who disapprove putting a large mortgage before their bonds, and object to take common stock for their past and future interest coupons, are invited to examine the bondholders' plan of reorganization. Send for copy to
ALEX. MAIN, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599
1,922	2,255	703	1,288
1,308	2,027	1,863	109
33	185	2,348	1,060
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,959
736	73	2,053	2,428
1,088	418	2,274	2,060
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397
822	1,884	1,662	591
622	217	1,537	752
2,137	1,431	1,470	1,326
970	46	and	1,168

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, FRED. L. AMES, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
[L.S.] Attest: HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK WILL purchase at par the following coupons:
Indiana Central Railway Company, coupons due July 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, first mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage coupons, due May 1, 1875.
Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due April 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due Aug. 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad income bond, due Aug. 1, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES APPOINTED AT THE meeting of First Mortgage Bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, held at No. 87 Liberty st., New-York, Oct. 21, are now prepared to receive the first and second mortgage bonds at the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York. For full information, apply to H. P. DECHERT, Secretary of the committee, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10, third floor.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

$30,000 TO $50,000 WANTED—ON first mortgage on real estate in this City, at six per cent.; only principals dealt with. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at seven per cent., for a term of years; no commissions; principals need only apply. Apply to J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, No. 22 Duane st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7½ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches. (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty-four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eights inches (656 9⅜,) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet, (144,) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches, (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence eastwardly along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN, Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 723 Arch st., and at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's
Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

MUSICAL.

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RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS.—JEAN AUTRAN, No. 63 Madison av., formerly proprietor of the renowned Hotel Beau Rivage, at Cannes, France, has opened a first-class LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT, at No. 63 Madison av., corner 27th st., where all the delicacies of the season can be found at reasonable prices, and served in Parisian style.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Postilion of Lonjumeau, (German Opera.)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Caste—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Richelieu—Mr. Edwin Booth.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

CHICKERING HALL.—Piano Concert—Dr. Hans Von Bulow.

BITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe—Juvenile Opera Troupe.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Overland Route—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Dr. Holland—"Hobby Riding."

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish Mr. Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," as soon as completed, in a separate supplement sheet, which we shall present to the readers of The Weekly *and* Semi-Weekly Times.

There is no doubt whatever, that several iron-clads have been ordered to sea without delay, and that the assertion that these orders were countermanded on Wednesday was unfounded. It is also certain that some step is projected by the Government in reference to Cuba of which the public is at this moment in ignorance. There is a mystery surrounding the proceedings at Washington—Secretary Fish is reported to be "sick," and cannot be seen, and Secretary Robeson has disappeared. It is quite clear that the President cannot declare war against Spain without the consent of Congress, but whether the train is being laid for that contingency is another question. It seems to us that the Administration would do well to announce at once its plans, and thus to prevent the inevitable disturbance which otherwise will take place in the commercial world.

It is reported that the officers of several of the savings banks in the vicinity of this City are considering the project of lowering the rate of interest paid by them. This would seem to be a very judicious step. It is now some time since these institutions have been able, as a rule, to earn the rate of interest that they have been paying, which has generally been six per cent., though some of the soundest and oldest of them have only paid four per cent. and five per cent. Those that have kept up the higher rates have probably in some instances drawn on reserves accumulated during the period when United States bonds paid very high currency interest on the actual cost, and when good mortgages on real estate were purchasable at figures which materially increased the nominal revenue from them. Neither of these advantages is now to be had. Savings banks ought in all cases to divide among their depositors only the profits from investments, after laying aside such a reserve as is necessary for reasonable security. The announcement of a predetermined rate of interest is a feature foreign to the principles that ought to control their management; but it is not necessarily an unsafe practice, and is now very widely adopted. If it is to be adhered to, the rate should always be so low as to be absolutely within the limit of earnings, over and above the requisite reserve.

The old question regarding the liability of executive officers of the Federal Government to subpœna came up yesterday in the Circuit Court at Baltimore. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked for as a witness in a case involving certain communications to his department. The court, of course, promptly refused the motion. This is one of the questions the early decision of which aided in fixing the independence of the Federal Government at a time when that quality was very grudgingly conceded. What is now a mere incident in a subordinate court was once a matter that aroused intense interest and considerable passion. It is difficult at the present time to appreciate the obstacles which, in our grandfathers' lifetime, and within the memory of our fathers, had to be removed from the pathway of the General Government—then as much the object of suspicion as it now is of confidence and pride.

We beg to call the attention of the public, and of journalists all over the country, to the letter of Mr. Sheppard Homans, Actuary and Vice President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, which we publish in another column. This gentleman narrates an attempt to levy blackmail made by the firm of "J. H. & C. M. Goodsell" some time ago, but courageously resisted by the company, and now disclosed in a straightforward and manly way by Mr. Homans. This instance is only one of scores of the same kind which have been revealed to us privately, and which, we are quite satisfied, would be abundant to secure the conviction of the Goodsell Brothers in any court of justice. To that conviction we shall endeavor to bring them, and if we fail in consigning them eventually to the State Prison, it will only be because all their victims have not the courage to imitate the example of Mr. Homans, and disclose the offenses of which this firm of black-mailers has been guilty. We shall hereafter publish a list of all insurance offices which avow their disgraceful surrender to Goodsell & Co. by advertising in either of their two infamous papers, the *Graphic* or *Spectator*. We shall also, for the sake of shareholders in these companies, endeavor to find out what is wrong in their management, and under what sense of fear they pay black-mail to the Goodsells. There can be no doubt that this firm has been deliberately using the press for years past in this City as a means of extorting money from public persons and private companies—and this ruinous charge we bring against them in the face of the world, and stand ready to prove it at any time and in any court.

Many of our Brooklyn readers, and not a few in this City also, will learn with regret that the use of the beautiful Ocean Parkway leading from Prospect Park toward the sea is to be seriously interrupted. A horse railway, which crosses the parkway at the south-west exit from the park, and runs to Coney Island, has placed on its tracks a species of "dummy" engine, which is attached to its ordinary cars at the brow of the hill above the crossing. This machine is sure to prove dangerous to spirited horses, and, unless it is removed, will practically put an end to the enjoyment of the magnificent drive. The avenue is laid out with a wide carriage drive in the centre, and a narrower drive, with a flagged walk on each side, and six rows of trees, now well-rooted, the whole forming by far the finest piece of work of its kind in this neighborhood. If the Brooklyn people cannot get rid of the nuisance we have referred to, the large sums of money expended on the parkway will be thrown away. We shall probably be told that the "dummy" is harmless to horses, but that we know, by observation, is a mistake.

The duty of our business men with reference to the Centennial is very clearly explained by the *Daily Bulletin* of this City, which is an excellent representative of the class it addresses. The *Bulletin*, noticing that the New-York merchants and bankers who recently visited the Centennial grounds pledged themselves to "appoint separate committees to present the subject in proper form to their respective constituencies," remarks that "in so doing they have assumed the responsibility for the canvassing of the leading branches of business." It has no doubt that this work, well done, will turn out well. The *Bulletin* adds: "Certainly there is no other community in the country that is likely to profit by the advantages of the Exhibition so much as this City. Our profit, as compared with that of Philadelphia, will be as seven to one. In fact, in a very important sense, the Exhibition may be regarded as principally in the interest of New-York. And in the temporary benefits from the crowds of visitors to the Exhibition, we shall have also a very large share, which may be relied upon to impart a very opportune activity to business in a period of exceptional depression." This is the view which we have frequently expressed, and its presentation by a strictly commercial journal shows that it is gaining force with the merchants themselves. The Centennial Commissioners will perceive that the offer of the *Bulletin* of "free advertising space for whatever advertisements the officers may see fit to forward" confirms what we said the other day of the uselessness of using such sheets as those of the Goodsell Brothers.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is generally supposed that the Democrats in the House of Representatives will be guided in their choice of a Speaker principally by their views on the financial question. If this were so, it would be well for the country, for any event which tends to define more clearly the position of parties with reference to the dishonored United States notes, and to make it more certain what the country have to expect from its representatives, is to be welcomed. So many other considerations enter into the dispute over the Speakership, however, and the difference between the various prominent candidates in their course on the financial question is so far from radical, that it is not safe to consider that question as the controlling element.

The most conspicuous candidates yet mentioned, and those between whom the contest at present lies, are Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. As to finance, the distinction between these gentlemen consists in the fact that Mr. Kerr is a positive advocate of resumption, and having taken his position from conviction, is not likely to abandon or modify it, while Mr. Randall, though inclining toward "hard money," and quite willing to see the Government notes redeemed, is not incapable of yielding his opinions for political advantage. Mr. Randall opposed the adoption of the inflation and repudiation platform by the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, but, after it was adopted, he did not oppose the candidates who stood upon it. As between him and Mr. Kerr, no doubt the inflationists would strongly prefer him, and the advocates of specie payments would with equal zeal prefer Mr. Kerr. With the former, the inflationists would have a large, and probably a dominant, representation on the important committees, and would be able to do a great deal to shape the course of the Democratic Party in the House in such manner as to make it very difficult for the National Convention to ignore it and produce a hard-money platform. With Mr. Kerr the hard-money men would enjoy a precisely similar advantage. As the case stands, Mr. Randall's chances are reported to be the strongest. Giving each candidate the delegations claimed by him and conceded by his rival, Mr. Randall has the advantage at the start, but not enough to secure the nomination.

There are many points of difference between the two candidates, most of which are in keeping with their respective positions on the absorbing question of the day. Mr. Randall is a business man and a politician; Mr. Kerr is a student and has the ambition of a statesman. The former is a master of Parliamentary tactics, alert, fertile in resource, minutely familiar with the customs and powers of the House, adroit in management, and a natural manipulator of men. The latter is an able logician, a reasoner of more than ordinary clearness and breadth, and better fitted for sustained discussion than for the complex and sometimes stormy scenes which the House presents. It should not be inferred, however, that Mr. Kerr is not a practical man. He has no fondness for intrigue; but his mind is marked by strong common sense, and is by no means that of a doctrinaire. It is claimed that Mr. Randall will have the united support of the Southern Democrats, that of some of the Ohio men, and that of his own delegation. This would give him a constituency in Congress that might entail consequences not easily met, for it would hamper him on the one side by possible committals to the inflation heresies, and on the other by similar committals to the Southern schemes for extravagant internal improvements. Mr. Kerr, on the contrary, will win, if at all, on the very advantageous ground of his devotion to sound financial principles, and would have a backing that would aid rather than embarrass him.

Of the other candidates mentioned it is hardly necessary to say more than that they figure rather as probable Chairmen of committees than as possible Speakers. The New-York Democrats are expected to divide their support between Mr. Fernando Wood and Mr. S. S. Cox. The former honorable gentleman has for some time held the onerous position of Democratic leader of the House, and his well-known culture, eloquence, and probity, to say nothing of his unostentatious mode of life, quite in keeping with his modest pretensions, have won for him the admiration of his fellow-Democrats in Washington as elsewhere. Nobody can deny that he is an excellent representative of New-York Democracy—and that is something to be considered. It is generally believed that if Mr. Randall is Speaker, Mr. Wood's talents and character will be appreciated and duly rewarded. Mr. Cox is not conspicuous as a candidate for the Speakership, though his friends say that he will astonish everybody by his strength when the time comes. We are inclined to think, however, that it will be used rather to place him at the head of the Ways and Means Committee than in the Speaker's chair. In any case, we shall regard Mr. Cox's promotion with unfeigned regret. Not that we do not wish him well. He deserves promotion a great deal better than his cynical colleague whom we have just discussed, and whose success is an unpleasant incident in American politics. But Mr. Cox, weighed down with the responsibilities of the Speaker's desk, or a leading Chairmanship, would no longer be the amusing person to whom we have been accustomed to look for occasional relief in the tedious task of reading the *Congressional Record*.

BOGUS LIBEL SUITS.

The *World* states that John Kelly has begun a libel suit against The Times, and speaks in rather a pathetic manner of the heartless way in which poor, meek, inoffensive Kelly has been "vilified." The attorneys representing John Kelly have also managed to get in a little puff of themselves—of which we should judge that they stood greatly in need. We hope it will bring them a little new "business," for a lawyer ought not to be able to spend all his time at rifle-shooting, or in writing rubbish in detestable grammar to newspapers—to us among others.

It must strike the readers of the Kelly papers as very strange that neither the *World* nor any other of their number ever mention what *was* the libel of which the pious Boss complains. These organs all lift up their eyes in horror, and endeavor to give rise to the impression that what The Times published about John Kelly was something quite new, and so horribly wicked that it will not bear repetition. Now, the fact is that the statements repeated by us, and described by John Kelly as "libels," were all brought forward in a very circumstantial manner by the late Mayor Havemeyer. They were not made secretly, but were published in two letters addressed to John Kelly, and those letters appeared, we believe, in nearly every newspaper in the City. As the *World* very often misses all the news of the day, we cannot be quite sure that it published Havemeyer's letters—but decidedly the other papers did. Perhaps the *World* was in a peaceful doze at the time.

Now the alleged "libelous" articles in The Times contained nothing more nor less than a business-like and careful summary of Mr. Havemeyer's charges. We mention this fact merely for the sake of showing to our readers what an absurd farce Kelly and his organs are playing in making out that the charges which are now the subject of dispute are *new* to them. They have seen them scores of times before. For the rest, we take the responsibility of publishing them; and we beg the public to understand distinctly that we have as yet seen no reason whatever to doubt the entire accuracy or justice of anything we have said about Kelly. We should be very sorry to do him or any other man an injustice, but we are ready and willing to meet him in Court, to-morrow or at any other time—and the sooner the better.

We heartily wish, indeed, that it were possible to force libel suits to an earlier hearing, and a more prompt decision, than is now the case under the law. All sorts of libel suits are now entered which are never intended to be brought to a Judge or jury. More than two years ago, we stated that the circulation of the *Tribune* had very largely declined, and that paper announced that it had sued us for libel in consequence. We were delighted to hear it, and we have been trying ever since to get that suit brought into court; we need not say, without success. The plaintiff is "never ready"—we much fear he never will be. A vile scoundrel who practiced the business of an abortionist in this City some five years ago was denounced by us, and *he* set his lawyers to batter down The Times with libel suits. But we kept driving at that abominable quack until we had either driven him out of the City, or compelled him to change his name. Certain it is that we are unable to find him now, and his name no longer appears in the abortionists' directory.

During the past few years we have undertaken a great deal of work which everybody else has shirked. It was work which needed sorely to be done, and we venture to say that the public has gained something more than once by having it done. But it involved us in much "unpleasantness"; it obliged us to make many active and bitter enemies, and it provoked many libel suits. Because it was calculated to do all this, the work had been avoided by most other journals. Now, in all these years, and amid the tempest of libel suits which sometimes has raged around us, we have never been cast in damages but once—and then it was in the ludicrous action of a harmless gentleman known as "George, the Count Joannes". The reason is that we always make sure of our facts before beginning an attack. Whenever we fall into error, it needs no threat of libel suit to induce us to withdraw it. But all the actions and all the lawyers in the world will not prevail upon us to withdraw a charge which we know or honestly believe to be well founded, or to submit to be gagged when it is to the public interests that we should speak. As for Kelly, we only ask the public to understand one thing—the mere entering of a libel suit is not *in itself* a vindication of character. Any rascals—like the Goodsell Brothers, for instance—may pay a lawyer to do that. The *trial* alone can decide which party is right, and to that test we are always ready to submit, with perfect confidence in the justice of our cause. We do not wish to be understood as classing John Kelly on a level with the Goodsells—he is a very much more respectable man than ever they were or can hope to be.

CEMENT IN CEMETERIES.

Now that Guibord is finally buried, it is suddenly found out that no one takes any further interest in his bones. Those who were most determined that he should be safely buried assert that in all probability his grave will be robbed at an early day, but they evidently care very little whether it is robbed or not. On the other hand, the most enthusiastic of the Roman Catholics show no signs of any intention to trouble themselves any further about the matter. The grave is to be thoroughly cursed; and inasmuch as Guibord's heretical bones are firmly imbedded in cement, they cannot permeate the rest of the cemetery with the pernicious doctrines that infected them during life. Besides, it would be a very difficult task to open a grave that is packed full of cement, and the French Canadian has no fondness for undertaking unnecessary work.

It would be odd if the desire to thwart the purposes of a religious mob should have resulted in solving the problem how to bury the dead with safety to the living. Guibord's coffin was surrounded with cement merely as a precaution against any attempt at disturbing it; but it has already occurred to many minds that if coffins were to be uniformly imbedded in cement there would be no opportunity for the escape of pernicious gases, and no possibility of the contamination of springs of water in the neighborhood of grave-yards. The evils connected with the ordinary methods of burial are constantly on the increase, and sanitary science is challenged to find some method of opposing them. The expedient of burning the dead has evils of its own, in addition to the fact that popular prejudice is against it, and that in many localities it would be simply impracticable. There can, however, be no objection, on the score of sentiment, to filling graves with cement, which will harden and inclose the coffin so closely that the processes of decay will be to a great extent arrested, while at the same time all possibility of injury to the health of the community will be avoided.

The subject certainly deserves the attention of the sanitary authorities of our cities and large towns. If by so cheap and inoffensive an expedient as the use of cement graveyards can be made no longer a source of danger to the public, the example set at the burial of Guibord should be adopted. There may be objections to it which are not obvious to ordinary people. Still it certainly seems as if the use of cement in cemeteries would fully meet the necessity of changing the present system of burial—a necessity which year by year is becoming more obvious and imperative.

THE OCCULTATION SEASON.

Stimulated by the universal applause which greeted the recent transit of Venus across the sun, the moon has determined to show that she can perform feats of the same general character with quite as much skill as Venus or any other provincial star. No just person will be disposed to deny to Venus all the credit that she deserves. Still the moon is much nearer to us than is Venus, and ought not for that reason to be slighted. There is every reason why we should encourage home talent among our heavenly bodies; and it is obvious that any sensitive moon could not feel otherwise than hurt, when we professed the utmost enthusiasm over the accomplishment by Venus, once in a century or so, of a feat which the moon has accomplished hundreds of times without attracting any attention worth mentioning.

It is announced that our faithful and deserving satellite is about to give a series of occultations of unusual merit and interest. The series will begin with the occultation of Spica Virginis next Wednesday morning. The choice of this star is a peculiarly happy one. Spica stands in the very first rank of fixed stars, and her conspicuous brightness will lend additional interest to the performance. The same occultation will be repeated on the 21st of December at a matinée. This is, of course, intended for the benefit of ladies and children, who cannot attend an evening occultation. We are at a loss, however, to know how an occultation in the middle of the day can be made visible. Has the moon given to this question the attention which it obviously needs?

Later in the season there is to be a grand gala occultation of all the Pleiades, which will unquestionably be a brilliant and exciting performance; and it will be followed by two successive occultations of Saturn. All must admit that this is a generous and attractive programme, and, unlike a transit of Venus, it does not necessitate the use of smoked glass or other artificial stimulants to scientific interest.

It remains to be seen whether these efforts on the part of our American moon will meet with proper support. The generous appreciation which we gave to the transit of Venus was creditable to our scientific taste, although there is no doubt that the affair was carefully worked up by skillful astronomical advertising. It will not be creditable to us, however, if we refuse to bestow upon the moon the patronage which we are ready to lavish on a foreign planet. It is evident from the number and character of the occultations promised that the moon intends to make a special effort, and we should see to it that this effort wins the applause which it deserves.

THE ART OF ATTENDING THE SICK.

Of all the social evils to which Dickens directed public attention in his novels, there was none which the public owe him so much for attacking as that class of harpies whom he typified in Mesdames Gamp and Prig. Since the edifying details of those ladies' lives and professional practices were given to the world, an immense improvement has taken place in England, where nursing is more and more assuming the character of a professional art. Here, too, we have been progressing in the same direction, and a very admirable institution was established with that end about a year ago. But it has often occurred to us that not half enough is done in this respect in home education. How many mothers are there who have endeavored to teach their children how to be useful in a sick-room? It is quite a delusion to suppose that this sort of knowledge comes intuitively to all women. By the majority it must in great measure be acquired. Good instruction will in a considerable degree supply the absence of very quick natural tact and *savoir faire*. To be sedulously quiet in movement; to keep the voice low, but not to whisper, which is exasperating to most sick people; never to worry the patient with unnecessary questions, and to carefully observe his habits so as to accommodate them—all this is in the power of almost anybody of ordinary intelligence, and yet really few exhibit even such simple qualifications for nursing as these. The very best nursing demands far higher qualities, in fact those of a very superior order—the nicest tact, discrimination, and observation; firmness, with a persuasive manner; rigid attention. It becomes to the right sort of persons a most fascinating vocation. There was at St. Bartholemew's Hospital in London, not long ago, a famous nurse in what is called the critical ward, where those cases only which hover between life and death are admitted. Sir James Paget, Chief Consulting Surgeon of the hospital, finding that this woman, whose services were invaluable, was overtasking her strength, insisted on her transferring her services to a ward where the strain upon her would be lighter. Very reluctantly she did so. Within a fortnight he found her back beside a terrible accident case in the critical ward. "It was so dull there," she said, "I really couldn't bear it any longer." Here was the real stuff for a nurse.

Any one who has been present with a really quick-witted nurse, whether professional or amateur, in a sick room, will have been struck by the almost intuitive manner in which they arrive at the patient's wants. "My parasol, give me my parasol," murmured a poor sufferer. One attendant, little accustomed to the sick, was bewildered, while another, who was experienced, had the pocket-handkerchief, which was what the patient meant, instantly at hand.

As with women, so with men; there are those who seem to have an intuitive knowledge of what is needed in a sick-room, and those whose presence is a misery to the patient. Some time ago a gentleman in this City fell ill, and was nursed by two young Irish waiters to whom he had shown some trifling kindness. These young men developed the finest qualities for the task, to which they were entirely untrained, and the patient declared afterward that were he to be ill again he had rather be nursed by them than by any men or women kind in the world. But his experience was, of course, a piece of rare good luck.

Men are, however, often most admirable nurses. On the other hand, there are men, good enough companions when you are well, who ought to be kept out of any sick room. Kind-hearted fellows, they hear that poor Brown is ill, and think they must go to see him. They enter with a crash, say, "how are you old fellow," in a voice which can be heard two floors overhead, and then have nothing more to say, but ply the poor sick wretch with questions; never for a moment realizing that he is in a condition in which the utterance even of monosyllables is an effort. How he loathes them, and thinks that he shall continue to do so for all time. The really valuable visitor to the man who is recovering from a severe illness, is the amusing, soft-voiced *raconteur*, who sits down and taking up a book or newspaper keeps from time to time saying something pleasant, which demands slight strain on the attention.

Since sickness enters so largely into human ills, and we are so dependent on one another, it is surely worth the while of all of us to study, in so far as we can, how we can alleviate the sad burden, and any one who acquires a little knowledge of dealing with the sick will be pretty sure to find some time in his life when he can turn it to valuable account. Medical skill would often be utterly useless unless supplemented by skillful nursing.

A FIRM OF BLACK-MAILERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me as an officer of a life insurance company to thank you for your manly words in denunciation of the somewhat notorious firm of Goodsell Brothers, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* and also of the *Spectator*—the latter a periodical ostensibly devoted to the interests of insurance, but conducted in such manner as has been well calculated to bring insurance journalism into disrepute.

I am glad to say that at least one company—the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New-York—at the risk of incurring the malignant hostility of these men, has had the courage to refuse to accede to their demands. When the representative of the *Spectator* called to solicit an advertisement from the society referred to, (of which I am an officer,) a due regard for the interests of the policy-holders compelled us to decline spending its money for such purpose, although it was certain that the society and the officers personally would be the subject of attack in the next issue of that paper. This surmise was correct, for the leading article in the next number was a labored criticism upon the plans of that society, the designed effect of which was entirely neutralized, and its animus disclosed, by the personal assault upon its principal officers with which the article opened.

The Goodsell Brothers have long been the terror of weak companies and of timid officials. There are on file at Albany reports of legislative committees showing that these men received money from officers of insurance companies to procure whitewashing statements from a corrupt State official, and to influence or secure improper legislation.

In the light of these established facts I fully agree with your assertion that for an insurance company to advertise in the *Graphic* or in the *Spectator*, so long, at least, as they are under the management of these men, may henceforth be fairly regarded by the public "as a confession of weakness, and so far from saving them from suspicion, it, will inevitably draw it down upon them."

Sheppard Homans.

Western Union Building, New-York, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

A CANDID OPINION OF THE GOODSELLS.

From the Insurance Monitor.

Months ago we pronounced the *Spectator* the most offensive blot existing against the fair fame of insurance journalism. The reputation of the men who own it has long been such that one word—"greed!" would properly describe it. One of them years ago unblushingly announced his business creed to the writer in the words, "We are on the make." A President of one of the largest New-York companies said to us long ago: "If either of those scoundrels should presume to set his foot in this office I would kick him into the street!" Another President of a large company said to the writer several years ago: "One of those fellows came in here yesterday, and, sitting where you now sit, had the audacity to say to me: 'If you don't put your advertisement back in the *Spectator*, I will find out what we can say about you.'" Incidents like these, to say nothing of the $1,500 toll levied on the poor Anchor, the contact of one of the Goodsells with the "Miller corruption fund," &c., have been familiar in insurance circles for the last several years. The Times has turned up a few very well authenticated facts; but it has published nothing surprising to those who best know the men.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The third of the Von Bülow concerts at Chickering Hall is set down for this evening. The programme is as follows:

Fifth Grand Concerto, Opus 73, in E flat..Beethoven
(a) J. S. Bach.
Prelude and fugue, for the organ, in A minor.
Arranged for the piano by F. Liszt.
(b) F. Mendelssohn.
Prelude and fugue, Opus 35, No. 1.
(c) Joachim Raff.
Prelude and fugue, from the suite, Opus 72.
First Grand Concerto, in E flat.....Liszt

THE NAVY.

REPORT ON YARDS AND DOCKS—RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU—RECENT CHANGES.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Commodore Howell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, sets forth the expenditures made by the bureau during the past year. He recommends an increase in the appropriation for navy-yards, as those for the past two years have not been sufficient to keep the yards in repair. He also recommends an increased appropriation for building a repairing basin, wharf, and bridge at League Island, Pennsylvania, all of which are very much needed, and urges a sufficient appropriation to finish the dry-dock at Mare Island, California, as soon as possible. He expresses the opinion that yearly appropriations for that work, if not greater than those of the last three years, will not be sufficient to accomplish the undertaking within four years. The cost of the entire work will be about two million dollars, and it is believed that if Congress will appropriate the necessary amount it can be finished in two years. He urgently recommends the building of a Naval Reformatory Prison, and also the organization of a small naval establishment in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. He refers to the fact that the Mare Island Navy-yard is to be supplied with water by the Vallejo Water Company, the bureau now being about to award the contract for that purpose.

Master John H. Danenhower is discharged from special duty at Annapolis and ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

THE RECENT THEFT OF $3,000—THE AMOUNT MADE GOOD BY MR. NEW FROM HIS PRIVATE FUNDS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—There is the best authority for denying the statement that Treasurer New had caused an assessment to be made upon the clerks in his office for the purpose of covering the losses resulting from recent abstractions there. The truth is that the $3,000 which were stolen from the Government since Mr. New's administration ($1,000 at one time and $2,000 at a later period,) were paid into the Treasury again very soon after the respective losses were reported by Mr. New himself out of his private resources, and there has never been any intimation of the Treasurer proceeding in a different manner to secure the losses thus occasioned. It may be stated that at the present time the arrangements in the Treasurer's office to guard against losses by stealing or otherwise are as perfect as possible. Notwithstanding the Government has not been the sufferer by the thefts above alluded to, no efforts are being spared to discover the guilty persons, with a view to their arrest and punishment.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TRAMP LAW.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Reports from different counties in the State show that last month, and thus far this month, the applications from tramps for shelter and food at the various almshouses have fallen off nearly one hundred per cent., when compared with the same months last year. The Superintendents of the alms-houses say this is because of the action of the State Board of Charities requiring every tramp applying for aid to give his name, age, and where he last came from, and also requiring the Superintendents to take a full description of the applicant's features, hair, eyes, clothing, &c., and forward them to the State Board at Albany. The tramps shrink from this. Hence the great falling off in applicants. The Superintendents believe it is the entering wedge to the complete solution of the vexatious tramp question.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE CASES AGAINST "BILL" KING AND JOHN G. SCHUMAKER.

Washington, Nov. 18.—To-day Mr. Riddle, in the Criminal Court, called attention to the case of W. S. King, indicted for perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. He stated that early in the term the case had been continued in consequence of Col. Irwin being in Europe. Mr. Irwin was now in this country, and his attendance could be secured, and Mr. King was anxious for a speedy trial.

District Attorney Wells said it was true that the case had been continued because of the absence of Col. Irwin. Having learned, a few weeks since, of the arrival of Col. Irwin, he commenced preparations for the trial, and had little doubt he could give him an early trial. The court suggested that the case might be set for the first day of the December term.

Mr. Riddle said that Gen. Butler was associated with him, and he did not know that the General would be able to get here until the 1st of December. The case then went over, with the understanding that the District Attorney would fix a day as soon as it is ascertained when Gen. Butler will be here.

A similar charge against Hon. John G. Schumaker, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, was before a former Grand Jury, but no action was taken, because of the absence of Col. Irwin.

THE BLACK HILLS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS—THE PROPOSITIONS MADE TO THE INDIANS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and A. H. Ashby, of Nebraska, arrived in Washington and presented to the Secretary of the Interior the report signed by themselves and associates as Commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux in reference to the Black Hills country. The following interesting points in the report have not hitherto been telegraphed: It appears that the Commissioners were instructed to particularly impress upon the Sioux the fact that they are dependent upon the annual charity of Congress for the necessaries of life, while at the same time the Indians were to be made to understand that the Government did not wish to take from them any of their property or rights without returning a fair equivalent. Acting under these general instructions, the Commissioners submitted to the Indian Council the following alternative propositions:

First—That the United States should purchase a license to mine, and also, as incidental thereto, to grow stock and cultivate the soil, in the Black Hills country for $400,000 per annum; three-fourths to be expended for their subsistence and the remainder for objects beneficial for their civilization, the Government reserving the right to terminate the agreement on two years' notice; or,

Second—That the United States should pay them $6,000,000, in fifteen annual installments, to be applied for their subsistence and civilization.

Accompanying these offers was also a proposition to purchase the Big Horn country, in Wyoming Territory, for $500,000, payable $50,000 per year in live stock and agricultural implements. All these propositions were summarily rejected by the Indians because, as Spotted Tail pointed out, the Commissioners proposed giving them for their property less than one-half the amount of money that they are now receiving in the shape of supplies annually as a gratuity. The Commissioners, therefore, say that these Indians must be made to feel the power as well as the magnanimity of the Government, and are unanimously of the opinion that Congress should, by law, settle for itself what shall be done, and then notify the Sioux Nation of its conclusions. If they assent to the terms proposed let them be carried out by the Government. If they do not assent the Government should withhold all supplies not required by the treaty of 1868. They never can be civilized except by a mild experience, at least, of force in the beginning. This generation will not voluntarily sustain themselves, and the Government has only the alternative of perpetually supporting them as idlers and vagabonds, or using such power as may be necessary to enforce education in English, in manual labor, or other industrial pursuits upon the youth of the tribe, and thus prepare the coming generation to support themselves, and finally become citizens of the United States.

The Commissioners in their report intimate that the Government need not concern itself too strictly to keep white men out of the Black Hills unless the Indians themselves keep good faith in respect to keeping the peace and remaining on their reservations, &c. They say, "The measure of force to be employed by the United States in keeping people out depends upon the good faith of the Sioux Nation with reference to their obligations. The obligations of the treaty of 1868 are mutual and reciprocal, and the Indians in the past have not so acted as to require the utmost vigilance on the part of the United States."

In a supplementary paper submitted with the report, Gen. Lawrence shows that these Indians so far from dying out are steadily increasing in number

THE GRANGERS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE COMMISSION SYSTEM FALSE IN THEORY AND UNJUST TO MEMBERS.

Louisville, Nov. 18.—The morning session of the National Grange here to-day was commenced by the discussion of the report of the Executive Committee. Speaking of the location of the headquarters of the grange the report says the interest manifested in the location by the people of each State visited is very flattering to the order, and, after acknowledging the courtesies extended in obtaining information of the places visited, further observes that after careful examination and consideration of the claims of each place it is decided to locate at Louisville, whose natural advantages are such as to be of great service, and it was with a full sense of the great responsibility resting upon its members that the committee so decided. In regard to the business of the different agencies the report says that some cities are doing a very large business and have in the aggregate millions of dollars, while in other respects they are unsatisfactory and fall short of the benefits which ought to be realized. The commission system of the order is said to be false in theory and unjust to the members, and therefore in the minds of the committee another method of selling is deemed necessary for the good of the order. Of such a system the committee begs leave to submit plans at a future day, and is satisfied they will meet with general approval. Efforts have been made to bring to the minds of Eastern capitalists and manufacturers the valuable undeveloped riches of the West, and it is hoped ere long that something definite in that regard will be determined on. Should the report be adopted concerning business agencies in the different States the commission system will be abolished and one general agent to do the business for each be appointed and paid a salary out of the treasury of the grange. The report represents that nothing in regard to the business of the Canadian grange will be furnished for publication, and all known of it is that a Committee on Foreign Relations was appointed. In conclusion, the committee recommends the employment of lecturers to canvass the country and make known the true aim and objects of the order, thereby correcting the wrong impressions which now exist in the minds of many worthy people concerning the Patrons of Husbandry.

MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATED.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18.—To-day, at noon, the dedication of the new Masonic Temple took place here, in the presence of a vast number of the ancient fraternity and citizens. Gen. Taliaferro, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, officiating. The Morton Commandery, of New-York; St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, and Appomattox Commandery, of Petersburg, were present, together with lodges from Suffolk, Deep Creek, Smithfield, Old Point Comfort, and Hampton. After the ceremonies, the procession formed and marched to Johnson's Hall, where a splendid banquet had been prepared. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Taliaferro, Col. Owens, Col. Roper, Hon. John Goode, Jr., and others.

THE SEARCH FOR CHARLEY ROSS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 18.—Mr. Christian Ross this morning telegraphed to Connecticut, requesting that the woman and child should be taken to the telegraph office at Thomaston, so that some questions might be asked the child and operators as to the color of the eyes, &c. Reply was received that the woman and child had disappeared; that a writ was out for them, and that they would be heard from by 2 o'clock. At 6 this evening reply was received from the Sheriff to the effect that the woman could not be found. He said some persons declared the child's eyes to be gray and others that they were blue. The woman resides at Hamsden, Conn.

MAJOR POWELL'S SURVEY.

METHODS AND SUCCESS OF THE WORK —THE PART OF EACH BRANCH—MATERIAL FOR A GEOLOGICAL MAP OBTAINED—THE SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF THE HENRY MOUNTAINS—CAPT. DUTTON'S EXAMINATION OF IGNEOUS ROCK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875.

The following is a synopsis of the work done during the past season by Major Powell's exploring party. Major Powell has had but small appropriations, and has kept but a small party in the field, but he has accomplished a great deal, and his work is all done with the most painstaking efforts at scientific accuracy. No correspondent accompanied his exploration, and consequently this is the first published statement of his last season's operations.

The work of the second division of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the direction of Major J. W. Powell, has been in progress continuously since 1868. During the early years, and prior to the present year, an extensive region has been explored and partially surveyed. The stage of the work had been reached at which it was deemed best that a review of the geology should be made, for the purpose of establishing with greater accuracy natural series of geological formations of sedimentary origin, distributed through the fields of study already occupied, that the work of several observers might be properly correlated.

A small party was organized for this purpose, and was led by Major Powell himself. The main party, under Prof. A. W. Thompson, Geographer of the division, continued to work during the past season in the Territory of Utah, over an area of nearly ten thousand square miles, stretching from the Henry Mountains on the north to the Kaiparowitz Plateau on the south, and from the Colorado River on the east to the Aquarius plateau on the west.

The system of triangles projected from the Gunnison base-line has been connected with those projected in earlier years from the Kanab base-line. The primary hypsometric base-station was established at Provo, on the Utah Southern Railroad, and the secondary station at Camp Supply, on the Dirty Devil River. Plane-table methods are used in topographic work. The plane-table devised by Prof. Thompson for this special work, after three years' experience, proves to be satisfactory, and is believed to greatly increase the accuracy of the work over the early method of sketching and descriptive field notes. Free-hand sketches and profile sketches are used as accessory methods in delineating topographic features. The classification of the lands, begun in former years, was continued in the past, and it was found that, of all the land surveyed during the last season, one-quarter of one per cent. belongs to the first class—that is, lands which can be redeemed by irrigation; about fifty per cent. to the second class—that is, pastry lands; about nine per cent. to the third class—that is, lumber lands; about four per cent. to the fourth class—that is, mineral lands; the remainder to the fifth class, or desert lands.

THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Mr. G. K. Gilbert accompanied Prof. Thompson's party as geologist. His prime subject of study is that of structural geology. Incidentally full material for a geological map has been accumulated. The second and closely allied subject of study has been the eruptions that produced the Henry Mountains. The third has been the erosion by which the structure has been laid bare. The fourth, the Salina Creek unconformity. The investigation of Salina Creek was of a special nature, and its bearings cannot be briefly stated. This result established the single point of geological history, namely, that an epoch of mountain growth, of which evidences are found in Sevier and San Pete Valleys and in the Pah-van Mountains, occurred about the end of the cretaceous period, and a line drawn from the Mu-si-ni-a Plateau southward to the eastern margin of the Aquarius plateau separates a region of faults at the west from a region of folds at the east. Faults and folds are not distinct types of displacement, but merely different phases of the same action, and it is usual to find them associated together, but in this instance the faults are restricted in distribution. There is some reason to suppose that the folding was of a more ancient date and extended throughout the area, and that the faults are superimposed over a part. The folds are large and small, and have various forms. The larger are great and elongated domes, from which strata dip in all directions, and the smaller dapple the surfaces of the larger like the ripple riding on an ocean swell. One of the chief swells extends from the Thousand Lake Mountains 100 miles in a south-south-east direction, its remote end lying between the Colorado and San Juan Rivers, near their junction. Its greatest width is thirty miles, and its height, if the crest had not been eroded away, would have been 7,500 feet. The western slope is gentle, and its eastern steep, so that the crest runs close to the eastern base. Another of the same breadth lies at the north of this, extending far into the San Rafael River. Its form is different, however, for its summit is broad and flat and both of its sides are steep. The trend of its longer axis, too, has a different course, south-west, diverging 60° from that of the other. The third, of even more imposing proportions, lies to the east of these, beyond our field of survey, and between them are domes of smaller size. All of these swells have been so diminished by the agency of erosion that there remains of them only low arches of rock, encircled by parallel lines of inward facing cliffs. In the region of faults there are great displacements and small, and the small are found, just as in the other region, subsiding features of the great. The crest is there divided into a great number of oblong blocks with vertical sides, and these blocks are slipped out of their original place, some going up and some going down, and many being tipped this way or that, as though the end had been caught while it was moving. At the north, the tops of whole blocks have been worked away, and their position and limits can be ascertained only by a careful study of the rocks. But at the south the whole surface was covered by a thick lava sheet before it was divided into blocks, which blocks are protected from erosion by caps of tough hard lava. Every mountain is a block upthrust, every valley is a block depressed, and the whole structure of the country is exhibited in its reliefs.

Mount Ellsworth is round, and its base is six or eight miles broad. The strata of the plane by it are horizontal on every side except at one point. At its base the level strata becomes slightly inclined, rising from all sides toward the mountain. Near the mountain the dip steadily increases until on the steep flanks it reaches the maximum of 45°. Then it begins to diminish, and the strata arch over the crest in a complete dome, but the top of the dome is cracked open and fissures have run out to the flanks, and then been filled with molten rock, which has congealed and formed dikes. Moreover, the curving strata of the sandstone shale have been in places cleft apart and admitted sheets of lava between them, so the mountain is a dome or bubble of sedimentary rocks, with an eruptive core, and with a system of dikes interleaved with the strata. It is a mountain of uplifted strata, distended and suffused by eruptive rocks.

The stratified rocks examined range in age from the carboniferous to the tertiary. Upon the geological map the combined trias and jura will cover half the space. The volcanic era will come next in size, and after that the cretaceous. The excellence of the topographic work will enable a very thorough delineation of their boundaries. Fossils were found in numerous localities, but no large collections were made. Coal of the cretaceous age was seen in abundance, but no other valuable mineral.

At the request of Major Powell, Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the Ordnance Corps, was directed by the Secretary of War to accompany the former to his field of survey, and was engaged in the examination of a large area, consisting of igneous rock. It lies in Southern Utah, its northern boundary being 150 miles south of Salt Lake City, extending thence southward about eighty-five miles, and having a breadth of sixty miles. It consists of a series of long, narrow tables, with intervening valleys, and is structurally a repetition of those features described by Major Powell as characteristic of the whole of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, and which have led him to call it the plateau province. The tables are cut from the flat forms of the valleys by immense faults, and uplifted from 2,000 to 5,500 feet above the valley plains, presenting nearly vertical walls fringed out over the bases by rugged foot-hills. The plateaus are composed of thick beds of igneous rocks well extended and nearly horizontal. The foot-hills, on the contrary, are composed of beds much broken and disturbed and unmixed with lavas. The southern portions are overlaid by conglomerate, which commences near the middle of the region, with a thickness of at least 2,300 feet, and diminishes southward to 700 or 800 feet. It is composed wholly of igneous fragments, often of great size, inclosed in a matrix of sand and clay. In the southern portion it is underlaid by red sandstone and white marl of the tertiary age, and in the middle portion by rocks of a porphyritic class. The northern and higher portions consist of well-stratified rocks, having a mineral character in some places of trachite, in others of rhyolite, but with a structural habit and texture and general mode of occurrence very unusual in that kind of rock. Lava beds occur abundantly, but so far as observed are restricted to foot-hills and valleys, and have evidently originated from the vicinity of great faults. Capt. Dutton inclines to the opinion that the stratified tabular masses were metamorphosed *in situ* from sedementary beds. This inference is founded first upon the striking similarity in structure of the igneous strata to that of the adjoining sedementary, the similarity in many cases existing even to small details; second, upon the absence of volcanic structure in the arrangement of the bed and in their texture; third, upon the abundant occurrence of rocks which are serially arranged and exhibit many stages of a progressive metamorphism, also, the occurence of many large masses which cannot be classified, except upon the assumption that they are imperfectly metamorphosed sedementaries; fourth, the admission that they are eruptive renders the general problems of the structure obscure, while if metamorphic the structure is a problem no longer, but merely a repetition of well-known features occurring every day in the country around about. The metamorphic origin of some porphyries has long been conceded, but trachites and rhyolites have always been considered volcanic. If these latter rocks also are in the present case metamorphic, the fact will be an important addition to vulcanology. Capt. Dutton is also engaged in the investigation of the micro-structure of the rocks of this region, and has made considerable progress in the preparations of the specimens for microscopic examinations.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Prof. C. A. White, of Bowdoin College, was appointed paleontologist of the division, and he immediately joined Major Powell's special party mentioned above. This party visited many points in Northern Utah, a few in South-west Colorado and a few in Southern Wyoming, making an examination of the sedementary beds of that region and the evidence upon which they had been previously separated into groups. Many localities where fossils had been obtained in previous years were visited, and other localities where they exist were discovered. The collections made were from the upper portions of the carboniferous series through the whole series to near the summit of the tertiary. The collections were chiefly of invertebrate fossils, and are very full and satisfactory. Many new species, and also several types heretofore unknown in American strata, have been obtained. Among the latter may be mentioned the species of Unio, of the recent type of U. Clara Lam, and two types of Viviparus shells, from near the base of the tertiary, the lowest containing them, alternating with others containing Ostrea and other brackish water forms. These facts, in connection with others already known, show that much differentiation had taken place in these families respectively very early in the tertiary period, if not before.

It is an interesting fact, also, that while the change from a salt or brackish-water condition of the earlier tertiary deposits to a wholly fresh-water condition took place without producing any perceptible physical change in the condition of the strata. The species, mostly molluscan, were more numerous and the differentiation of types much greater during the presence of the salt water than at any subsequent period after the waters became wholly fresh. Indeed, near the purely fresh-water strata of all the tertiary group the species and genera are few, and there is a remarkable unity of type throughout. Both the branchiferous and the pulmonate mollusks ranged through all the tertiary strata, except that I have thus far found none of the latter associated with brackish water forms. Geophilæ were obtained from Green River and Bridger groups only. These comprise three or four genera of helicedæ. The Green River group has furnished several species of insects. Of the vertebrate remains some massive fragments of bones of a large Saurian found in the Jurassic strata, five miles west from Vermillion Cañon. Scales and detached bones of teliosta fish were found in considerable abundance in dark shales, at every place of cretaceous groups at the Vermilion Cañon, and also at various other points at the same horizon. Teliosta fish remains, mostly very perfect, were obtained from Green River group, and also some from the tertiary strata. Throughout the whole tertiary series more or less vertebrate remains have been found, but it is the Bridger group that has furnished the greatest profusion of the mammalian, besides many reptilian and a few ganoid remains. Part of a skeleton of the Passerine bird has been obtained from the Green River group. Large collections of plants have been made from numerous localities, besides samples of silicified exogenous wood from numerous horizons throughout the mesozoic and tertiary series, leaves, fruit, &c., have been collected from the upper cretaceous and tertiary strata. These are mostly exogenous, but both ferns and palms are found associated with them at the Upper Green River group at Alkali stage station, twenty miles north-westward from Green River City.

ETHNOGRAPHY AND BOTANY.

Prof. Thompson's party discovered the ruins of many prehistoric dwellings similar to those found in former years, and their position will be indicated on the ethnographic map. He also discovered on the cañons walls and escarpments of the country many Shi-ni-mo etchings, which were copied to scale. They will make a valuable addition to the collection of former years. While on his travels Major Powell met with certain tribes of Shoshone Indians whose arts were unrepresented in the National Museum, and the opportunity was seized to make collections of implements, clothing, &c. In all departments except that of food-plants these Indians are now as fully represented as the Utes or Piutes by his former collections. Some additions were made to his Shoshone vocabularies and to his mythological tales. Major Powell thinks that the results of the year's labor have been more satisfactory than those of any previous year.

Mr. S. F. Ward was attached to the division as Botanist, and made a very large collection from a region hitherto but little studied. He also collected a large suite of wood sections from the shrubs and trees found in the region.

Mr. J. K. Hilliers, the photographer, made 101 negatives for photographic and geological purposes, and ten for ethnographic uses.

ALPHA DELTA PHI REUNION.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE FRATERNITY—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS ON "THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS."

The members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity had a reunion dinner last night at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. About one hundred members, representing all the leading colleges in the United States, were present, and rendered the occasion one of the most pleasant of the season. The Alpha Delta Phi Quartet Club, of Amherst College, performed some excellent vocal selections, and contributed in no small degree to the enlivenment of the proceedings. The supper-room was tastefully draped with the national colors, and displayed at intervals the arms of the State of New-York and the star and crescent of the fraternity. The chair was occupied by Hon. John Jay, ex-Minister to Austria. At his right sat Hon. George William Curtis and Joseph H. Choate, and to the left Prof. Lewis Collins, President of the fraternity, and Prof. J. Graeff Barton. Among the general company present were Prof. J. G. Barton, of the College of the City of New-York; Prof. A. B. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, Rev. E. V. Donald, Everett P. Wheeler, R. R. Bowker, Quarantine Commissioner Judd, Wilbur S. Raymond, George N. Hale, Talcott Williams, Frank L. Stetson, George N. Messiter, F. C. Elston, James O. Morse, and W. W. Goodrich.

Grace having been said by Prof. Barton, the guests sat down to dinner, and, on the removal of the cloth, the Chairman rose to propose the first toast of the evening, and was warmly received. He returned thanks for the cordial reception tendered him, and, on behalf of the Reception Committee, cordially welcomed the members of the Alpha Delta Phi who represented so many of the institutions of learning in the country. Nearly forty years ago he had helped to found Columbia Chapter in this City, and hoped it would be revived. The Alpha Delta Phi was eminently fitted to be introduced into every college in the country, and the influence for good wielded by it ought in time to make itself felt in local and national politics.

The song, "Hail Alpha Delta Phi" was then sung by the entire company standing, and at its conclusion Prof. Lewis Collins, President, responded to the toast of "Alpha Delta Phi." Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were then read from the Bishop of Western New-York, James Russell Lowell, of Harvard; John G. Mitchell, of Yale; Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Algernon S. Sullivan. The toast of "The Schola rin the Pulpit," was responded to by Rev. Dr. Rogers in an appropriate speech. The next toast was "The Scholar in Politics," which was responded to by Hon. George W. Curtis, who paid a flattering compliment to the character of the Chairman, and said that nowhere could be found a more fitting illustration of the scholar in politics than in the career of one whose name he bore, the first Chief Justice of the United States. Book-learning in politics was constantly sneered at as being no match for native common sense, but when Edmund Burke delivered his matchless address in the English Parliament it was the scholar who spoke. Many of his neighbors considered it a degradation to take any part in politics, and considered it an insult to be reminded that an election was approaching. The very men whom he then addressed were the dangerous classes of society because of their indifference in political matters. They were the very source of the political skepticism and indifference which prevailed in this country, and which made it a reproach in the eyes of the world. He believed, however, that there was yet a spring of life left in the American heart, and that their centennial year would be the year of the scholar in politics, of the revival of the spirit of 100 years ago when Washington and his contemporaries were the leaders in politics. They all knew that at this moment the great demand of this country was for the loftiest character, the most trained ability, and the ripest experience in the person of the man who should be elected as their Centennial President. In conclusion he urged his hearers to link themselves into a propaganda of that faith, sending their opinions broadcast through the land, and uniting its inhabitants in one vast fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi. [Applause.] The remaining toasts were given and responded to as follows:

"The Scholar at the Bar," Joseph H. Choate, Esq.; "The Scholar in Journalism," W. H. Ward; "The Scholar as Educator," Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D. "The Scholar in Medicine," Prof. A. B. Crosby, M. D.; "The Scholar in Ar," Daniel Huntington; "Sister Scholars," President John H. Raymond, LL. D.; "The Graduate Associations," R. R. Bowker; "The New-England Chapters," Bishop Huntingdon; "The Southern Chapters," George N. Hale.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

D. B. HILL APPEARS TO MAKE A STATEMENT—A SEARCHING EXAMINATION OF HIM BY THE COMMITTEE—ASTOUNDING COUNSEL FEES IN THE CHEMUNG CANAL FLOOD CASES—JUDGE BROOKS' STATEMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The joint legislative committee to investigate alleged canal frauds met at the Appraisers' office this morning; present, Senator Cole, Assemblyman Seward, and their counsel, Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham. Several witnesses were examined touching the Otisco Lake Dam, the measurements of the lake, and the construction of the dam.

D. B. Hill appeared before the committee, requesting permission to see the testimony in the Chemung Canal claims matter. He was given the testimony, and asked to be put under oath in order to make a statement. He said his attention had been called to some misstatements which had been printed throughout the State, and he would refer to them. He said he knew of the flood of 1857, and he was of the opinion that the damage was caused by an agent of the State named Flangherty neglecting his duty, and for this he was discharged; instead of opening the lock-gates he closed them, and cut open the waste weirs; it was found necessary to secure the passage of a special act of the Legislature; the business of collecting the claims was put in the hands of Mr. G. L. Smith, who was to prepare the papers and argue the case before the legislative committees and to try the matter before the Appraisers, and was to receive one-third of the awards; the flood occurred in 1857; in 1864 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Appraisers to hear the claims of other parties who had suffered; they were heard and awards made; in 1869 the Legislature again passed a similar act for Mr. Smith's clients; in 1865 I formed a partnership with Smith and was informed of these claims being in his hands; I was a member in 1871-2; in my capacity as a member of the Legislature I never had anything to do with these awards; all of them were paid except three; these were paid after I was out of the Legislature; these cases were appealed to the Canal Board, but the appeals were dismissed in all but three cases; I appeared to argue in these three cases; a new trial was ordered by the Canal Board, and the Appraisers came to Elmira to try them; but there was a decision that they could not be tried over again; I insisted upon a new trial, but I was overruled; in 1873 they were called before the Canal Board again; I argued two of them, and the Canal Board affirmed them; the third case was affirmed the following year; I wish to say that I prosecuted these claims in my capacity as a lawyer, that I believed and believe now that they are just.

Mr. Smith—How many claims were there in which the firm was interested?

Mr. Hill—Nineteen or twenty-one, I think; I have no list of them; I think the aggregate sum awarded was about $61,000; about $39,000 went to the claimants and about $22,000 went to the counsel; I was present at the Appraisers' hearing nearly all the time, at Elmira; one case was taken and the testimony was put in for all on the question of liability; H. Boardman Smith was the attorney on the other side; he is no relative of my former partner; the case of Banks, which was the test case, was contested on my part as well as I could; on the other side it was contested well. Witness was shown the book of written testimony taken in the case, and said there were fourteen and a half pages of testimony taken on the question of liability.

Mr. Smith—That embraces all the testimony on the question whether the canal had produced the damages, and also on Banks' claim?

Witness—Yes, Sir; but I think Judge Brooks did not take down all the testimony.

Mr. Smith—Name the witnesses.

Witness—Omsbury, Locke, Banks, Judd, and McWhorter, making five in all; two of them were claimants.

Mr. Smith—Give the names of the witnesses called on the part of the State.

Witness—There were none that I see here.

Mr. Smith—What! Do you not recollect in a case involving $70,000 whether there were any witnesses on the other side?

Witness—I cannot recollect whether Mr. Shorter was called for the State; on looking at the testimony I see he was called by the claimants.

Mr. Smith—I now ask you, Mr. Hill, whether you think as a lawyer that that case was contested as it ought to have been on the part of the State?

Mr. Hill—So far as the trial is concerned, I think it was.

Mr. Smith—Do you think if this had been a private matter it would have been contested as this was?

Mr. Hill—I do not know.

Mr. Peckham repeated the question, applying it to him.

Mr. Hill—That would depend whether I was satisfied that I was right or not; in this case the contest was properly made, in my opinion, as the State had no case.

Mr. Smith—How long was this hearing on?

Mr. Hill—Two and a half days were occupied in taking all the testimony.

Mr. Smith—Much of a contest on the question of damages?

Mr. Hill—I do not think there was much dispute as to what damages the claimants suffered.

Mr. Smith—Was the character of the gentlemen such as to preclude contest?

Mr. Hill—I do not think anything was assumed on that question.

Mr. Peckham—In many cases there must have been some question as to the amounts really due. How were such questions disposed of?

Mr. Hill—I don't think there was any dispute or question as to the amounts, or, if any, that it was of much consequence.

The testimony was examined to learn whether any questions were asked as to the accuracy of the estimated damages, and witness said: Judd testified on the subject; Banks was examined on that point also; in the case of Botsford there were no witnesses for the State.

Mr. Smith—In each case there were many items, were there not?

Mr. Hill—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—Now, do you think they were examined with the same care on the part of the State as if it was an individual or a corporation?

Mr. Hill—I certainly cannot answer the question.

Mr. Smith—As to the eight tons of iron and spikes; don't you think an individual would have made a more thorough examination to find out where they floated off to?

Mr. Hill—If he suspected Mr. Locke had them secreted somewhere he would probably look for them.

Mr. Smith—Then, Mr. Hill, you think these claimants must have been taken as fair men, and their estimates were accepted?

Mr. Hill—I think so to some extent. They were men of good reputation and to be believed.

Mr. Smith—You have a common interest with all other good citizens in reform, and now I want to ask you if you think this system of assessing claims correct?

Mr. Hill—I think the system of Canal Appraisers ought to be abolished. I think there ought to be a Court of Claims. The Appraisers have not the time requisite, and their decisions are as likely to affect the claimant as the State. The law requires the claims to be heard in their order. This is not done. There are many reasons why there should be a regular Court of Claims.

Mr. Smith—Was any part of the charges used to influence legislation?

Mr. Hill—Not a dollar that I know of; this flood occurred some eight miles from my residence.

Mr. Smith—You first heard of these claims eight years after the damage; how, then, did you know they were just?

Mr. Hill—I knew of some of these damages; I know they were just.

Mr. Smith—How did you know that these were not included in the first bill?

Mr. Hill—I know of no reason why they were not included in that bill. All but three of these claims were paid in 1870. The money was appropriated in 1870. Part of the legislation took place while I was a member of the Assembly.

To Mr. Cole—I do not remember if the Canal Commissioner in charge was present at any of these hearings.

Mr. Cole—I want to know whether you think the interests of the State were looked after with the same earnestness as you would look after a case in which you were interested?

Mr. Hill—As far as I was able to observe they were.

Mr. Cole—The law requires that the Commissioner in charge shall be present in these cases, but he was not in this case. Then does not that show the interests of the State were not looked after as they should be?

Mr. Hill—His presence might not have been of any benefit, unless he had personal knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Seward—Suppose that you were on the other side, would you not have infused a little more energy in the case?

Mr. Hill—I don't see how I can answer that.

Mr. Seward—Well, don't answer it if you can't.

Mr. Hill—I don't want to set forth my zeal and compare it with that of others.

Mr. Peckham—How was it proved that Claugherty neglected his duty in not opening the gates of the canal?

Mr. Hill—By witnesses; it was in the testimony.

The testimony was examined and it was found that the man who took the charge of the canal afterward said he found the waste-weirs were cut away. It was also found that the Superintendent's foreman had said he had cut out the waste-weirs.

Mr. Hill's testimony was concluded. He then stated to the committee that whatever reflects upon these awards reflects in some degree upon the counsel. If this investigation be continued long enough, he said, I would like to have some witnesses examined either out there or here. Of course, I cannot bear the expense.

Mr. Cole—What do you want? Of course, we want all the truth we can get bearing on the case, so as to report to the Legislature.

Mr. Hill—Well, I don't know how far you propose to carry this case, but I would like to have the testimony of some five or six witnesses; some of the testimony, at least such as has been published, is wrong, and I want the opportunity to show that.

Mr. Peckham did not think it was possible or proper to go over this ground again. If there is no corruption in this matter we want to make that appear. We are here only to investigate this matter in a general way.

Mr. Hill—Well, Sir, I make the application for an opportunity to produce witnesses to show the justice of these accounts.

Without passing upon Mr. Hill's application, the committee took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

The committee reassembled at 3:45 P. M., when Judge Brooks appeared and asked permission to make a statement in reference to the testimony of one of the witnesses named Frost, who was reported to have testified that Judge Brooks, one of the appraisers, made an award in favor of two pieces of property he owned, giving the inference that he had acted in his own behalf. He was sworn, and stated that prior to March, 1875, he had no interest in any property referred to here, and further, that he never had any interest in any property at Millport on which an award had been made; nor had he ever had any other property in any part of the State upon which an award was made.

Mr. Smith—Are there still claims pending against the State growing out of this flood?

Judge Brooks—There are two, I think; one of Mrs. Hill and one of her mother, Mrs. Egbert.

Mr. Smith—What has become of them?

Judge Brooks—They have not been heard yet. They are from the same flood.

The attention of the witness was called to the Chemung Canal Feeder claims, and he said an act enabling parties to file their claims, as they had not been filed in time under the previous law, was passed for a hearing in these cases.

Mr. Smith—I would like to have you explain what reasons were given for the passage of an act to hear claims fifteen years old.

Judge Brooks—I have never been a member of the Legislature, and do not know how such things are done; I know that the law required that the claims should be put in at a certain date; they failed to reach the Appraisers' office in time, though, as it was understood, they were mailed, and that necessitates the passage of a new law; witness further explained that there were cases of claims twenty years old, which the Appraisers have not yet had time to reach; he said it was a matter of almost universal complaint of claimants that the Appraisers do not reach and hear their claims; in the Millport cases, owing to the lapse of time, we had to rely on the testimony.

Mr. Smith—Do you think the system in vogue of trying these claims a good one?

Judge Brooks—I think if I had the power I would abolish the office of Canal Appraiser and substitute a regular court.

Levi M. Perry described the flood and the course of the water.

Mr. Smith—You suffered damage?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—Why did you not present a claim?

Witness—I could not see any point where a claim would stick in my case. The creek certainly did me damage. As to the dams for which damages were claimed, I think they would have been washed away by the flood in the creek and without regard to the canal.

G. L. Smith was sworn, and stated that parties came to him and spoke to him about securing damages; they represented to him that the shower was merely a pleasant Summer shower—that the canal officials had cut away the waste weirs and let the water into the creeks.

D. B. Hill said he had learned that a certain gentleman in his county, who had been at swords' points with him, had threatened this investigation as against him (Hill,) and he had also learned that the gentleman referred to had written a letter on the subject. He, therefore, asked to have that letter produced.

Mr. G. L. Smith stated that he had received the letter, and had spoken of it, from Mr. McGuire, the Speaker. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Hill if he thought it proper for this committee to investigate the motives which prompted this inquiry.

Mr. Seward said he thought this was a question which did not properly belong to the committee. He did not think the committee were here to investigate quarrels in the Democratic or any other party. He therefore moved an adjournment. With the understanding that the proposition would be taken into consideration the motion prevailed.

THE DENISON CASE.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—No opinion has been filed by Judges James and Boardman, of the Supreme Court, overruling the order of the Special Term in the Denison case. The following simple entry was made this morning, viz.: "Order of the Special Term reversed and the prisoner Denison surrendered to the Sheriff of Albany County. Opinion by Justice James." This decision maintains the power of the Canal Commission to compel the production of papers. It is understood that Judge James withholds the draft of his decision for revision.

A FERRY STEAMER BURNED.

THE STATEN ISLAND OPPOSITION BOAT D. R. MARTIN NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE—HER PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED—THE BOAT RUN ASHORE.

The steam-boat D. R. Martin, of the opposition line of ferry-boats to Staten Island, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon while making the trip from her landing at Pier No. 8, North River, to the Stapleton landing on Staten Island. She was run ashore at Berger's Dock, between Stapleton and Tompkinsville, where she was lying at 10 o'clock last night, in about four feet of water with all her cabinet work burned away, and nothing left except the heavy timbers of the hull. There were on board at the time of the burning about forty passengers, mainly ladies, every one of whom were landed safely by the aid of the small row-boats which came to their assistance from the shore. The only accident that occurred was occasioned by the blowing up of the steam-chimney, which parted from the boiler just where the two were joined together, carrying away the wash-house, and upsetting a row-boat in which were two men who were aiding in rescuing the passengers from the burning steamer. These men were both slightly scalded about the face, and one of them received a blow from the falling *débris*. They were both picked up and taken to Smith's Infirmary, where they were kindly cared for. One of the injured men was William Fras, a young German in the employ of a hotel keeper at the Tompkinsville landing, who was sitting in the bar-room of the hotel during the evening. He said that he had been sent around to the stern of the boat to see if the passengers were all off, and just as he got there he heard a loud report, and his boat was upset, and he hurled into the water. He and his companion were immediately surrounded by a shower of falling timbers and splinters, which were thrown from the burning boat, and he being a good swimmer made a dive beneath the water, and thus escaped uninjured.

From Capt. R. Sofield, who was in charge of the Martin at the time of the burning, the following particulars of the affair were gathered at a late hour last night by a TIMES reporter: "It was the 3 o'clock trip down from New-York," said he, "and I had just come on board the boat. We were on a middle course down the bay, and I was just about to turn the boat on her course toward the Staten Island shore, when I saw some ladies rush forward in a hurry and look up toward the pilot-house; we were then a little below Robbin's Reef Light-house; the ladies appeared to be somewhat excited, and one of them cried out to me that the boat was on fire; I replied by telling them not to be afraid, and assuring them that I would get them all ashore safely; I did not change the course immediately, thinking I would not do so until I heard from the engineer; I kept ahead at full speed until we got opposite the Quarantine Dock, when the engineer sang out to me that we had better get ashore; I at once began to look about me for a good place to beach the boat, where I could get her as near the shore as possible and save the passengers; I finally saw fifteen or twenty small row boats moored to the shore, and made for them; just as I had got the boat's head well on shore, and she was going in just the right direction precisely, the steering apparatus on the port side of the boat gave way, and I lost all control over the boat. Meantime I had sounded the whistle for assistance, and not only the row-boats, but several tugs came to our assistance; three of them—the John Fuller, Tibo, and No. 9—were provided with fire-hose, and each of them threw water upon the flames, and in the course of about two hours had succeeded in extinguishing the fire, all save what little was smoldering in the hold. The passengers were all remarkably calm, until toward the last, when they began to manifest a little impatience to get ashore; had not the steering apparatus given out, I am quite certain that I could have run the boat back to New-York, and landed the passengers at the dock there, before she could have sunk. The fire was in the kitchen, which was situated on the port side of the vessel, abaft the shaft."

Isaac D. Henderson, the steward of the boat, in reply to inquiries in reference to the accident, said that he was asleep on a lounge in the dining-room, when one of the waiters came to him and awoke him, telling him that the boat was on fire. He sprang up and hurried on deck, where he procured water and threw on the fire. When he first saw the flames all the wood-work about the stove was burning, and the flames were about to break out through the windows. He said that there were no lamps burning in the cabin at the time, as it was daylight, and there was nothing of a combustible nature in the galley, to his knowledge, not even a match, as they were not allowed them. The ceiling was covered with zinc up four feet from the floor, and there was also zinc on the floor under the stove. The kitchen was lighted by means of lamps. The steward said he lost about $150 worth of clothing and $70 in money. So rapid was the progress of the flames after he was awakened that he was unable to save even his coat and boots, and was obliged to leave the boat dressed only in his pantaloons and shirt.

The D. R. Martin was built in 1863, for the Keyport Steam-boat Company, of Jersey City. She was of 600 tons burden, 210 feet in length, 29 feet breadth of beam, and 8 feet depth of hold. For about six months during 1865 she was run in the service of the Government on the James River, after which she was brought to this City and run as an excursion boat on the East River. She was put into her present service about six months ago, and is said to have been one of the fastest and most serviceable excursion boats in these waters. She made eleven trips per day from Pier No. 8 to Stapleton, Staten Island, and has made one of these round trips in forty-three minutes. Her value before she was burned was about $70,000, and she was said to be insured. There seemed to be a slight suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin, although everybody connected with the boat was very reticent about the matter. It was rumored on Staten Island that a suspicious-looking man was seen to go on the boat while she was lying at Pier No. 8, just before the fatal trip, and to jump off as the boat was leaving. The boat had laid at the pier about six minutes. It was said that there would be no interruption in the travel of the line, and that another boat would be put on this morning.

ANOTHER STOCK BUBBLE.

HOW AMERICAN CREDIT IS INJURED ABROAD.

A SAINTLY AMERICAN STOCK SCHEMER IN LONDON—A RAILROAD THAT BEGINS AND ENDS NOWHERE—PLAYING FOR MILLIONS AND ASKING A WIDOW'S PRAYERS—"RICHARD BONNER OAKLEY, F. R. G. S."

The financial circles of London have for several weeks past been agitated by a controversy between the London *Times* and *Hour* newspapers and the so-called Co-operative Credit Bank, growing out of the attempt of the latter institution to float a gold loan of £500,000 sterling in favor of a certain remote, and to the vast majority of the financial world hitherto unheard-of, company, the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad. The Co-operative Credit Bank is a recently-launched financial venture in the avowed interest of "free trade in banking," its manager being one Richard Bonner Oakley, "F. R. G. S.," and it is chiefly supported by the deposits of the middle and lower classes. Oakley's reputation does not appear to be of the best; in fact, the London *Hour* calls him a "scamp," "a bankrupt tip monger," "the tool of money-lenders," while the *Times* denounces his "bank" as "a growing source of scandal and disgrace to the city." Nevertheless, the bonds of the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad have been placed in his hands to the amount of $2,500,000, and the English public are being daily invited to invest in them, through the agency of newspaper advertisements, circulars, &c. The purchasers of the bonds are promised seven per cent. in gold on their investment, for thirty years, and the repayment of the entire amount loaned early in 1903. In order to secure the British bondholders against any of those "sad miscarriages" which have so often attended investment in American railways, the promoters of the scheme in London have arranged that the foreign bondholders shall be allowed three Directors in the board of the railroad, and shall be further protected by the retention in England of two years' interest, fourteen per cent., of their investment, in order that there shall be no default in payment while the road is building. Every tempting inducement possible has been held out to the English money-lending public, even to fixing the selling price of the bonds at the remarkably low rate of eighty-seven and one-half cents on the dollar, and pledging the company "to use its influence to secure from the next Legislature of Missouri" certain favorable privileges, which alone will make the investment one of the best paying ones in the country.

The most singular fact in all this is that while on the London Exchange and in the London newspapers the "Keokuk and Kansas City" Company is a topic of constant discussion, in New-York this enterprise is altogether unrepresented and practically unknown. A representative of THE TIMES visited yesterday a number of prominent banking-houses and railway offices in Wall street and elsewhere, but without finding a single person who knew anything definite of the railroad in question. At several railway offices it was ascertained that a company of that name had been started a year or two since in the interior of Missouri, and after building fifteen miles of railroad at a point equi-distant between Keokuk and Kansas City, had abandoned the further prosecution of the work. Current rumor had also associated the names of the officers and Directors of the corporation with the construction company that was engaged in building the road, a method of operation which received ample illustration in the Union Pacific and Clinton, Gilman and Springfield Railroads. The company, as far as could be discovered, had never retained any correspondent or agent in New-York, or attempted to dispose of its bonds in this City, where the public would have a much better opportunity of judging of its solvency than in London. The names of its officers and Directors are wholly unknown to Eastern financiers and business men. The only information of any kind upon the subject which is obtainable is contained in *Poor's Railway Manual for the United States*, 1875-6, and which shows that while the road, as projected, is 225 miles long, only fifteen and one-half miles, and that in the immediate centre of the line, has been completed. This small portion of the route lies between the hamlet of Salisbury, on the North Missouri Railroad, and Glasgow, a village of some 2,000 inhabitants, on the Missouri River. The "company's" entire train service—mail, express, and freight—consists of one locomotive, one passenger car, one baggage car, and eight freight cars. On this amount of rolling stock and road, together with fifty-eight miles across prairie, and what is now claimed to be graded, the company claim to have expended the sum of $1,170,293, and propose to borrow $5,000,000 more in gold, $2,500,000 of the amount to be "placed" in London. Allowing $16,000 per mile (an extremely liberal estimate) for the cost of the fifteen and a half miles already finished, $2,000 per mile for the fifty-eight claimed to be graded, and $50,000 for their rolling-stock, the actual amount expended by the company upon their unfinished road aggregates $395,000, leaving over $770,000 which the officers, Directors, and construction company have not yet accounted for. The foregoing estimates of cost are those of practical railroad men, fully acquainted with the nature of the country and the methods of railway construction. The necessary amount paid out for the construction of the road so far cannot, including cost of right of way and every other expense, well exceed $600,000, and yet the company to-day proposes to borrow eight times that amount in the way of mortgage upon their unfinished property. Not only is the road, as already stated, unknown among the railroad and financial circles of this City; but in both Kansas City and Keokuk, both of which it claims as its termini, there seems almost equal ignorance as to its whereabouts and ultimate prospects. Not a mile of the road has been built within fifty miles of either city, although its London prospectus claims that it will furnish an outlet for the trade of "Kansas City, the great commercial centre of the South-west." At present there are four different Eastern roads running out of Kansas City, none of which are earning large profits, and one of the most important of which—the Missouri Pacific—was recently placed in the hands of a Receiver. Even if completed, the so-called Kansas City and Keokuk would have to compete with the old-established through lines, all of which have reduced their carrying rates to the lowest living point.

The methods used to tempt investors into taking the bonds are numerous and of the most persuasive kind. One of the inducements held out is a gratuitous division of twenty per cent. of the amount of the bonds in stock of the company—represented to be an exceedingly valuable article. The denominations of the bonds have been arranged so as to suit all classes. The lowest denomination is $25, an amount especially calculated to attract the savings of the poor depositors, the widows and orphans, who, according to the London press, constitute the majority of the Co-operative Credit Bank's patrons. For the benefit of these humble investors, a sort of pious lottery, or "drawing," as it is euphoniously termed, has been arranged, whereby this class of purchasers are furnished with their share of the stock without breaking the shares, of which the par value is supposed to be $100 each. The bank, notwithstanding its generosity, is careful enough to look out for its own, and by a clause in the form of application for bonds, expressively provides that if the luckless investor fails in the payment of a "single one of his or her instalments, the entire amount already paid out will be forfeited" and "the allotment of bonds canceled." Thus, if A. after paying his twenty per cent. cash down on the date of application, and also his monthly ten per cent. in December, 1875, and January, March, and April, 1876, fails in making his final payment in May following, the whole of the ninety per cent. he has already invested escheats to the bank or the company. The leading personage among the English Trustees of this remarkable enterprise is described by the London *Hour* as "a chaplain of a work-house," and the other members are almost as insignificant. Oakley, it is asserted, has already figured once or more in the Bankruptcy Court, and, the *Hour* hints, may be expected to do so again as soon as the money of the dupes who patronize him and his schemes gives out. He is outwardly of a pious disposition, as may be seen from the following transcript of a letter addressed by him to an unfortunate lady who was induced to deposit upward of $2,000 with him, but who subsequently discovered the nature of his schemes and joined in exposing them:

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, No. 12 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, Oct. 20.

DEAR MADAM: In the course of a few days I shall, in the name of the Co-operative Credit Bank, invite public subscriptions to an issue of gold bonds to the amount of £500,000 for the American railway. Before committing myself to the business I caused minute inquiry to be made into the accuracy of the statements advanced respecting the undertaking, the result of which is that I am thoroughly satisfied of its bona fides and excellence as an investment. You are aware of the formidable opposition which has been organized by interested parties to the progress of the Co-operative Credit Bank, and I have every reason to suppose that the announcement of this great financial operation will be the signal for a renewal of attack on the part of our unscrupulous opponents—in short, that every effort will be made to upset the bank and frustrate the successful issue of the bonds. I am most deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the influence which the success or failure of this operation will exercise on the future of the Co-operative Credit Bank, and the great cause of free trade in banking and finance, of which the Co-operative Credit Bank is in this country the sole exponent. I ask, you, therefore, very unostentatiously, but very earnestly, at this important juncture to unite with me in humble supplication to the Great Disposer of all things, that our present efforts may be blessed with His favor. I remain yours very truly,

R. B. OAKLEY.

At present it is somewhat uncertain whether the fifteen miles of track and one locomotive belonging to the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad are owned by the company or are in the hands of the Sheriff. The issue of the New-York *Railroad Gazette* of the 22d of May last states that the road was sold on the 18th of that month by the Sheriff of the county in which it was located, in order to satisfy judgments against it. Whether it has since been rebought by the original owners, or is being palmed off upon the London Stock Exchange by the parties who have bid it in at a Sheriff's sale, has not yet been ascertained. Under any circumstances the credulous English investors who are invited to loan it two and a half millions in gold upon the security already described would do well to institute more rigid inquiries before purchasing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 4:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 238 Pearl street, occupied by H. Harrup, japanner and decorator; damage, $500. The second floor is occupied by C. H. Whitney, dealer in metals, whose property was damaged $200 by water. H. L. Meyer, who keeps a liquor store on the first floor, sustained a loss of $100. The building is owned by W. E. Anderson, and was damaged $200. The fire resulted from an overheated furnace.

A house occupied by Dennis Cunningham, at Craigvale, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night and four children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham narrowly escaped with their lives.

The steam saw mills near Coaticoot, Quebec, owned by A. F. Adams, were burned down on Wednesday night. Loss, $12,000.

The losses by fire in New-England during the month of October were $601,275.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

From the Titusville Morning Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Sunday published a new poem by Robert Browning, entitled the "Inn Album." THE TIMES must have paid a handsome sum for an original production by one of the first poets of the century. It is one of the most notable features of the march of popular intelligence that the newspapers are taking the place of all other forms of literature and enlisting the highest talent and culture in their service.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HARLEM.

An entertainment, consisting of tableaux and pantomimes, produced under the direction of Mr. G. B. Bartlett, by young ladies and gentlemen of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Harlem, was given in the Sunday-school building attached to the church last evening. A crowded and appreciative audience was present, and the entertainment was an exceedingly fine and interesting one throughout. This evening the entertainment will be repeated, with an entire new programme. The proceeds are for the benefit of St. Andrew's Church, an admission fee of $1 being charged. The Pastor of the church is Rev. George B. Draper.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, $20 per ton; American Cannel, $11 per ton, screened and delivered; Cumberland Lump, for grates, $7 50 per ton at THOS. DAVIES', No. 157 East Twenty-third street.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

CASE—PRALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, JEREMY G. CASE, of New-York, to Miss HELENE V. PRALL, of Brooklyn. No cards.

COOMBE—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. W. T. Fitch, RICHARD T. COOMBE to EMMA WALKER, daughter of Ferdinand Walker, all of Brooklyn.

FLEMING—ORR.—In Trinity Chapel, New-York, Nov. 16, by Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, CHARLES G. FLEMING, of Rye, N. Y., to ANNIE E., daughter of John Orr, of New-York.

HUSTED—MOULTON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 18, by Rev. R. J. Richardson, assisted by Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., W. A. HUSTED, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Miss N. L. MOULTON, of Framingham, Mass.

LEE—LLOYD.—Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. WILLIAMSON LEE and VIRGINIA VAN RENSSELAER LLOYD, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Geneva (N. Y.) and Wilkesbarre (Penn.) papers will please copy.

PIERSON—ROCHESTER.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, 1875, at St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, HENRY L. PIERSON, Esq., of this City, to Mrs. B. C. ROCHESTER, of Rochester, N. Y.

POMEROY—ANNESS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Burleson, CHAUNCY POMEROY, of New-York, and ADDIE ANNESS, of Jersey City, N. J.

STIMSON—CRAIG.—On the 10th inst., in the Reformed Church, at Linden, N. J., by Rev. Oscar Gesner, FRANK B. STIMSON to EMMA C. CRAIG, both of Linden.

TROTTER—HASBROUCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th av. and 29th st., by Rev. Dr. Chambers, HELEN K., daughter of John L. Hasbrouck, Esq., to VAN VECHTEN TROTTER, all of this City.

UNDERHILL—WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., ANNA LOUISA, daughter of John P. White, formerly of Philadelphia, to FRANKLIN UNDERHILL, of Stamford, Conn.

WEEKS—UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., ARTHUR DELANO WEEKS to LILLIE W., daughter of Townsend Underhill.

WINTHROP—GELSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., HENRY R. WINTHROP to MARY J., daughter of the late Maltby Gelston.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Highland Farm, Rye, LYRON ADAMS, aged 72.

Funeral service Saturday morning, 8:45. Remains to be taken to Hartford. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BEACH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, suddenly, of heart disease, at No. 78 Madison av., ROSA ANN, widow of the late E. M. Beach.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

BEEKMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, ELIZA G. BEEKMAN, widow of Dr. John P. Beekman, of Kinderhook, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. 12 5th av., on Friday, the 19th, at 3:30 P. M.

BLYDENBURGH.—At Huntington, Long Island, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875, Mrs. H. M. BLYDENBURGH, widow of the late Richard Blydenburgh, at Smithtown, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Smithtown, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2: O P. M.

CLARK.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17, 1875, THOMAS CUMMING CLARK, only son of Henrietta F. and the late George W. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 20th year of his age.

CLEARMAN.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., MARY ELEANOR, wife of Isaac H. Clearman, and youngest daughter of Robert W. Ryckman, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at Wyoming, N. J., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay st., Morris and Essex Railroad, at 9:10 A. M.

COLTON.—On the morning of the 18th inst., ISAAC W. COLTON, aged 75 years.

Funeral will be held at his late residence, 58th st., corner of 8th av., at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the 20th inst.

DAY.—In Catskill, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, Mrs. SOPHIA A., widow of the late Edgar B. Day, aged 60 years.

DICKSON.—On the morning of the 17th inst., of diphtheria, LIZZIE FAY, eldest child of Edward G. and Mary L. Dickson, aged 6 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 59 Monticello av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., after an illness of only twelve hours, MARION STANTON, aged 3 years, youngest child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning.

The friends of her parents, as also of her grandfather, Mr. Anthony Lane, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be placed in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown.

GASSNER.—At Freehold, N. J., Nov. 16, ANDREW GASSNER, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral service 18th, at 2 P. M., at Freehold. Interment in family vault, St. Paul's, Broadway, Friday, 12 M. Relatives and friends particularly invited.

HARRIS.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, JAMES HARRIS, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fordham av., near 8th st., on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 1:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On the 17th inst., JOHN C. JOHNSON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 123 Clinton av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 340 West 19th st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., after a short illness, CATHARINE KUSSAY LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Samuel A. and Catherine Lawrence, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., near 9th av., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MERRIAM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, NELLIE M., daughter of Isaac L. and Ellen M. Merriam, aged 1[illegible] years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 143 West 43d st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Oswego, N. Y.

MORRISON.—On Monday, the 15th inst., SARAH widow of Christian B. Morrison, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner 20th st., Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MULLER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, MARY LOUISE, wife of C. Otto C. Müller, and daughter of the late Asa Holt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PULHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, CHARLES SUPPLE only child of Charles Henry and the late Margaret Supple Pulham, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral from No. 91 Nelson st., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. to-day, (Friday.)

VAN VOORHIS.—At Fishkill Village, N. Y., Nov. 18, A. D. 1875, SARAH EARLE, widow of William C. Van Voorhis, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence at Fishkill Village, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLISTON.—On the 12th inst., at Palenville, Greene County, N. Y., JANE MARY, wife of John T. Williston.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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XII. EDITOR'S TABLE: The *Nation* on German Darwinism.

LITERARY NOTICES: Smithsonian Report for 1874—Bacteria and their Influence on the Septic Complications of Wounds—Fire Burial among our Germanic Forefathers—Report of the Curators of the Missouri State University—Nature and Culture, &c.

MISCELLANY: United States Board for Testing Iron and Steel—Stanley's Expedition—Putrefaction Arrested by Pressure—Meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science—St. Louis Academy of Science—Is Consumption Contagious?—Continuity of the Guano Deposits—Resuscitation of the Drowned—Intensity of Solar Radiation, &c.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) Nov. 18:

By Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, one large three-story frame house, with plot 150 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue, (as widened,) sold for $20,000 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, one large brick stable, with plot 99.11 feet deep, adjoining above on the west and extending to high-water mark on the Hudson River, sold to the same purchaser for $20,500. The above property is known as that lately owned by "Tom" Fields, the absconded politician.

By D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas Allison, Esq., Referee, one lot 25 by 100, with a three-story-and-basement brick house in front and a three-story brick house in rear, No. 98 Pitt street, east side, 50 feet south of Stanton street, sold for $13,000 to the Teutonia Savings Bank, plaintiff.

By George H. Scott, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, one four-story brown-stone French flat house, with lot 20.10x100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 195 feet east of Fourth avenue; sold for $12,255 to George E. Smith, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, one plot, 109 by 60.4 by 59.8 by 100, on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, north side, 283.1 feet east of the King's Bridge Road; sold for $4,000 to E. M. Lewis. Also, one two-story frame house, with plot, 100 by 79.11, on the same street, south side, 216.1 feet east of the Kingsbridge Road; sold for $4,100 to the Citizens' Savings Bank, plaintiff. Also, under a court decree, similar to the above, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street; sold for $5,000 to W. L. Cutting, plaintiff.

The legal sale, by C. S. Carter, of two houses and lots on East Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue, and the legal sale, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, east of Sixth avenue, were both adjourned to Dec. 18.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

Only one sale is announced for to-day, namely:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John B. Taylor, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-second street, north side, 475 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one lot, same size, in rear, fronting on Seventy-third street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story frame house and plot, West 140th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., plot 150x99.11 ... $20,000

1 brick stable and plot, West 140th st., s. s., adjoining above on the w. and extending to high water mark on Hudson River, plot 99.11 ft. deep ... 20,500

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story and basement brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick house (rear) and lot, No. 98 Pitt st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Stanton st., lot 25 x100 ... $13,000

By George H. Scott.

1 four-story brown-stone French-flat house and lot, East 112th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20.10x100.10 ... $12,255

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 90.4 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 20.2x50 ... $5,000

1 two-story frame house and plot, 185th st., s. s., 216.1 ft. e. of the King's Bridge road, plot 100x79.11 ... 4,100

1 plot, 185th st., n. s., 283.1 ft. e. of the King's Bridge road; 100x60.4x59.8x100 ... 4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

45th st., n. s., 555 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, (leasehold;) Alfred Roe to Richard M. Shaw ... $24,000

2d av., e. s., 126th and 127th sts., irregular, (leasehold;) Magdalena Rabenstein to John Rabenstein ... 8,500

138th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th av., 275x99.8, (¼ part of;) Saul J. Levy and wife to Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix, &c. ... nom.

Madison st., s. s., 263.5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 23.6x94.10½; Bernard Levy and wife to Selig Gumbinsky ... 15,700

61st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; also, 3d av., w. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 88th st., 31.8x144x94x7.25; Magdalena Rabenstein and husband to John H. Selzam ... 31,000

57th st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Joseph Reckendorfer and wife to Gustav A. Goldsmith ... nom.

48th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Mary E. Nicol and husband to Thomas Fay ... 59,000

61st st., n. s., 235.8 ft. e. of 1st av., 33.4x100.5; also Lexington av., w. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 27th st., 19.9x80; David Moral and wife to Adolph Scheftel, Trustee ... nom.

10th av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 40th st., 24.8x100; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Robert H. Hume ... 5,000

111th st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 58.3x100.11; John C. Bushnell, Referee, to Thomas Mackellar ... 6,600

122d st., n. s., 287.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; F. V. B. Kennedy, Referee, to George F. King ... 6,500

122d st., n. s., 321.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; same to same ... 6,300

Bronx River, n. s., and Washington av., irregular, (24th Ward;) Emil Denari to Lucia M. Fiocchi ... 3,000

101st st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; George Cecil and wife to Rhinaldo M. Waters ... 7,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Duane st., No. 11, 6 years; Simon Johnson to Alexander Kaltenbach ... $1,514

White st., Nos. 14 and 16, lofts, 2 years; Ambrose C. Kingsland & Son to Samuel Levy and others ... 6,500

Bowery, No. 118, 4 years, May, 1873; Peter Lorillard (Trustee of) to Catharine B. Spotten ... 1,500

Boston turnpike, 150x360, 24th Ward, 10 years; David Lydig to George Keller. $2,000 and 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, five very desirable lots, suitable for immediate improvement, ON 55TH ST., north side, 100 feet west of Park av., adjoining row of new brown-stone houses. Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

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FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE No. 5 West 57th st., being 25 feet wide; recently built by one of our best architects. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

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FOR SALE.

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VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application thereto to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SOUTH 5TH AV. AND GRAND ST., CORNER PROPERTY.—FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 47 and 49 Grand st., corner of South 5th av., 34.6x50, two-story and attic brick front, all rented; terms favorable. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TERMS REASONABLE, A cottage in complete order, with modern improvements; well located in first-class neighborhood; on high ground, and convenient to horse or steam cars; only 20 minutes from 42d st., Grand Central Depot. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A SNUG AND BEAUTIFUL HOME NEAR Tivoli, on the Hudson, for $4,000; brick house, five acres land, splendidly fruited; a great bargain. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—FOR the Winter or longer, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on Park av.; the house is clean, neat, and beautifully furnished, to let to a private family only; possession at once. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AND ONLY to a small family of adults, an elegantly and fully furnished corner house on Lexington av., near 61st st.; Rent, $200 per month. Address OWNER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—MODEL GENTEEL NEW APARTMENTS; unexceptionable neighborhood; improved arrangements; elevator, refrigerator, servants' staircase; $55 to $70; janitor on premises. No. 155 East 40th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A.—TO LEASE, UNFURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—No. 2 West 51st st.—Equal to a corner house; magnificent full size four-story-high stoop dwelling; rent or price low; superb locality. Offices 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house, No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. Apply as above.

TO LET—IN EAST 62D ST., THREE-STORY brown-stone-front house, in good order, with all modern improvements; rent, $800 yearly. Apply to G. D. ARCHER, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 10.

A COMMODIOUS FLAT IN THE FINE large house No. 241 East 58th st.; every convenience; reduced rent to May 1. Apply second flat.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

BUILDING WITH STEAM POWER TO RENT.—Four floors of a most substantial building, each 50 by 175 feet, with abundant steam power and yardage if required. Situated on the line of the elevated railroad and adjacent to the wharf. Parties desiring to rent, in whole or in part, please state nature of business, number of square feet of room and amount of power required, and they will be waited on by addressing STEAM POWER, Station G, City.

STORE TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE, NO. 78, FIRST floor and basement. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TILL MAY 1, 1876, between 14th and 35th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid if suited. Address F. W. FULLER, Station D.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER, A FURnished flat, or would take furnished house if rent did not exceed $150 per month. Address L., No. 35 West 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S
AT J. MORRISON'S
First-class and Most Reliable Servants' Exchange,
First-class and most Reliable Servants' Exchange,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
Private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.,
Private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.,
Can find a number of Protestant girls,
Can find a number of English and German girls,
Can find a number of French and Swedish girls,
For every capacity and moderate wages,
For every capacity and moderate wages,
Waiting for situations in City or country.
Waiting for situations in City or country.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN engagement as nursery governess, housekeeper, or companion; references exchanged. Address Miss A., Box No. 619 New-York Post Office.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select Protestant servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses; great demand; lady attending.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, NURSE, or General House-work.—By a respectable, tidy colored girl from Louisiana; she has the best of references; will go to country or City, or any distance. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse to grown children and seamstress. Address M. S., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing, or would assist with grown children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant, very neat and tidy girl, with the very best of references, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at J. Morison's First-class Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND help with children and make herself generally useful.—By a competent, respectable girl; City or country; has good Northern and Southern references. Call or address at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN girl, with references, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing or to go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days at No. 171 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and plain sewing, or waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 14 West 21st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid, and will do fine washing; good plain seamstress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, or parlor-maid and plain sewing; in the City; references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family. Can be seen at present employer's, where she has lived for eight years, 15 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a trustworthy English Protestant, as seamstress and chamber-maid; very good seamstress; make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; neat, obliging, and a thorough chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl, speaking English, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing in a private family; eighteen months' City reference. Call at No. 239 East 47th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; has the best City references; is a good waitress; neat, willing and a good girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant Swedish young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and plain sewing; highest City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; can also wait on table; is perfectly willing and obliging; has some years' experience; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 29 Pike st., near East Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; three years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 7 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS chamber-maid; speaks German and English. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, in large variety and grades. W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

COUPE, HORSE, HARNESS, AND MAN to let by the month for the Winter, to a private family. Address S. STARK, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th st.

A STABLE TO LET—FIVE STALLS, GOOD coach room, and a large loft; 13th st., between 5th av. and University place. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; references, two and six years; no objections to the country. Call at No. 240 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, with good City references; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; has best City references. Address D. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid; is capable to take charge of children or other work; private family; City or country; reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; City references. Apply at or address No. 414 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE, GERMAN PROTestant chamber-maid; will assist with children and sew. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT, tidy girl. Apply at No. 1 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly respectable and well recommended young woman as good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and a steady person; will do general house-work; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young English woman, with good reference; a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK—MAID OF ALL WORK.—BY TWO English women, sisters; one is a competent cook in all things, and laundress; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker; together or separate; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY REspectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; gets up nice side dishes; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a real cordon bleu, and her husband as first-class butler; both speaking excellent English; their present employer to be seen for three days, as they are going South. Call or address at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, game, pastries, &c.; can be well recommended; neat in her habits; City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing, obliging, and agreeable; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 6 Jones st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable Protestant steady women, one as good family cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook and baker; understands soups, game, and pastry in all branches; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as cook; is an excellent cook, baker, and good dessert maker; keeps her kitchen in perfect order; is clean, neat, and respectful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; capable of doing the marketing if required; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 302 West 40th st., rear, first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do the coarse washing in a private family; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as an excelsior cook; eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—ADVERTISER IS EQUAL TO THE BEST styles of cooking; makes superior bread; no objection to the country; can be recommended. Call at No. 119 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO WILL assist with the coarse washing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook or laundress, seamstress or chamber-maid; has not long been in the country; just broke up house-keeping. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 23th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; best of reference. Address H. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a smart capable girl; is a good cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS family cook; thoroughly understands the different branches of cooking, pastry-making, &c.; is of good disposition, and has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; can give best references; has no objection to City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or laundress, or to do house-work in a small family; best of City references. Address M. G., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITER.—BY MAN AND WIFE AS first-class cook and waiter; eleven years' reference from last place; wages moderate; no objections to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly competent; good references. Address Reliable, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English, French, and American cooking; game, bread, and desserts of all kinds. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, FIRST-CLASS ENGlish cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the very best of references; in a private family. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 East 15th st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—CITY OR country, by a neat, competent industrious girl; has excellent testimonials from her late employers. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; neat, economical, and respectful; two and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a small private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 780 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 404 West 32d st., near 5th av., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as cook; understands soups, pastry, and jellies; willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 230 3d av., near 19th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; City or country. Address K. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; willing and obliging; good reference. Apply at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 60 West 26th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as good cook and laundress; two years' reference. Call at No. 219 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; makes good soups, and a good baker; best City reference. Call at 182 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; HAS three years' City reference from last employer. Can be seen in the laundry, No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish dress-maker and seamstress, with good references, in a private family. Address No. 226 East 47th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant dress-maker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; will furnish her own machine if required. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands her business, a few more engagements in private families. Address, for two days, Dressmaker, No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; will go out by day or week, or take home work. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOtel, or will assist a lady in all household duties, by an American lady. Address E. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as housekeeper in City or country; would take charge of an invalid; or as infant's nurse and seamstress; best of reference. Address for three days E. S., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble English person as housekeeper and useful companion; experienced and practical; can superintend the cooking, linen, &c.; can take entire charge. Address B. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COPYIST.—BY A young English Episcopal person as housekeeper or copyist; good reference; not seen after 7 P. M. Call for three days on Anne, No. 507 6th av., two flights up, front room; don't ring.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper or to wait upon an elderly or invalid lady. Call or address Mrs. Holmes, No. 6 Cottage place, (from Bleecker st.)

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AS HOUSE-KEEPER IN A hotel or family by an American lady. Address E. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN person of experience as housekeeper or nurse; good reference; salary less an object than a good home. Call or address L. W., No. 237 West 48th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has first-class reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as general house servant in a small family; is good cook, washer, and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, lately landed, for general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general house-work or kitchen-work in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 219 East 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A steady, quiet, competent woman; lived fourteen years in her situation; has excellent testimonials; is a good plain cook, and laundress, baker, and butter maker; will take moderate wages. Apply personally at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, HARD-working girl as kitchen-maid or cleaner, or to do house-work; willing to do anything; wages no object. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference; good washer and ironer. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, lately arrived from Albany, having good references, for general house-work. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended, as good seamstress; cuts, fits, operates, makes dresses, &c.; can dress hair very nicely; very neat, obliging, and desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN CUT AND MAKE LADIES' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing; long experience in first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 16th st.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND MAKES and cleans laces in the best manner; cleans kid gloves and makes over human hair goods. Call at No. 650 5th av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, well recommended; French fluting, frilling, puffing, &c.; can do up ladies' fineries in good style; good chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country. Apply at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, who has excellent City reference; is a thorough, competent servant in all respects; City or country. Can be seen at Jacquin's Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly competent; will do other work if required; best City reference from last place. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 413 East 17th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN families' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of French plaiting; best City reference. Call at No. 328 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE family; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 44 York st., Jersey City. The advertiser is a Roman Catholic.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; is willing to do chamber-work; either City or country; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamber-work; private family only; City references. Call at 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS—WISHES GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMilies' washing. Call or address Laundress, No. 649 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a gentleman's family. Call or address No. 74 Charles st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of fine work, laces and fluting; can give good City references. Address Laundress, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best City references for competency and character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, ruffling, and polishing; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTestant laundress, with several years' references; is a good worker; wishes a steady place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given. Call at No. 318 East 47th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (A widow,) wishes work by the day; good City reference. Address Advertiser, No. 342 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; good reference. Call at 115 East 63d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a good family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 488 6th av., in store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; can bring up a baby from its birth on the bottle; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 41 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on an elderly lady; would be willing to assist with the chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; understands the care of children thoroughly; will go any distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND plain sewing and chamber-maid and sewing, or as chamber-maid and nurse; a Protestant; well recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, or will assist with grown children and do plain sewing; her present employer to be seen; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT FRENCH NURSE for grown children and to do plain sewing, if necessary, in the City; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY, well-recommended woman as nurse; best of City reference from her last place; or would take chambermaid's place. Address C. D., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse; is a good seamstress, and is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; eight years' reference from last place. Call at No. 7 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant; nine years' reference. Call at No. 35 West 42d st., her present employer's.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl to take care of grown children and do chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 78 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamber-work, or to take care of an elderly or invalid lady; six years' reference from present employers, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 24 West 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children, also a neat sewer; kind in disposition; best reference from last place. Call at No. 824 West 57th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse or chamber-maid in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 22 West 20th st.; ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and do plain sewing; is willing to assist with chamber-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress, chamber-maid or waitress, or go out by the day to do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 426 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse for an infant or grown children, and do the finest of sewing; very highest City reference. Call at No. 100 West 46th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, as nurse and sewing; can take care of a baby from birth; five years' good reference from last place. Call at No 78 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE care of an invalid or a child. Apply at No. 132 West 19th st., one flight up, front room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse; would assist in the chamber-work; reference. Call at No. 197 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS INfants' nurse. Call for three days at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; SPEAKS English and German. Apply at 103 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant seamstress; can cut and fit, and alters dresses nicely; City or country; has the best references. Call at Jacquin's Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER SEAMstress; operates beautifully on machine; will assist with children or chamber-work; seven years' reference. Apply to Mrs. Cochran, No. 279 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FAMily seamstress, to do sewing by the month or week; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, or would do house-work of any kind; good references. Call at No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit for ladies and children; no objection to assist with house-work; best reference. Address M. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A private family, or would wait on a lady, assist with growing children, or chamber-work; understands dress-making; City reference. Call at No. 334 4th av., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—WORK BY THE DAY OR MONTH in families; can operate on sewing-machines. Call or address at No. 349 East 86th st.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, to go together, one as first-class waitress or would assist in chamber-work, the other as first-class laundress or would assist in chamber-work; understand their business thoroughly; good references; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 477 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRL, who can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has long City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; has four years' references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Address A. C., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT GIRL; IS A thorough waitress; can make all kinds of salads, take good care of silver; can give satisfactory City references. Call or address at No. 113 West 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as an experienced waitress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, willing to assist with chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or as parlor-maid and assist man; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 West 32d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN experienced young person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILLing to assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Can be seen in the laundry, No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOlicits a few more gents' or families' washing; is neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and mending on moderate terms; excellent references. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get washing to take home; understands all kinds of finery; has the best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, A few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home, or would go out by the day; understands French fluting. Call or address No. 571 3d av.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY a respectable colored woman; either families' or gentlemen's linen done to order; every convenience, hot and cold water, &c. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS THE work of a gentleman's house; can be recommended by four first-class families now in City; two years' from last place. Address J. M., care of Acker, Merrall & Co., corner 42d st. and Broadway.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has the most satisfactory reference; age thirty. Address E. M., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A PRIvate family who can give several years of the best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS GOOD COOK; also, a pastry cook; best City references. Address M. L., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a highly-respectable and well-recommended young man as good coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; a very careful driver; good gardener; willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; City or country; country preferred. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class Protestant man as coachman and groom; strictly sober in habits; is willing and obliging. Address J. H., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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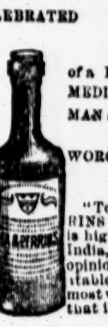

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Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

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There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

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NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, sober, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a reliable driver in City or country; is willing and obliging; five years' City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from his last employer. Address W. E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; City or country; care poultry, furnace; would milk if required; or would go single; City and country reference. Call or address B. C., No. 350 West 45th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COLored coachman; has been long in his employ and whom he can highly recommend in every particular. Call at No. 47 West 19th st. for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN MILK, tend furnaces; very willing and obliging; wages small for the Winter; first-class City and country reference. Address B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City, can highly recommend his coachman by calling or addressing him, No. 53 Vestry st., W. J. Wilcox & Co.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference; capable of taking care of a furnace; the country preferred. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and fine carriages, and is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent in every respect; keeps everything in his charge in first-class style; good City driver; reliable, trustworthy, and strictly temperate; seven years City reference. Call, or address, T. B., No. 31 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; three years references from his late employers of the highest standing in this City; left on account of giving up for the Winter. Address H. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN; CAPABLE IN every respect; road horses a specialty. Apply to William H. Van Cott, Grand Central Stables, Nos. 114 and 116 West 46th st., until engaged.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; first-class references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Call on or address No. 51 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; best of City reference. Call or address J. H. G., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been with him for over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young German man as driver, coachman, gardener, &c., and who can handle tools. Can be seen at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MARRIED man, no family, who is a first-class gardener, either for greenhouse, graperies, and forcing-house, or for outside work; wife is a good laundress or dairy-maid, and would engage in that capacity, if desired, either to live in the house or cottage; best of City reference. Call or address W. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and take charge of a horse if required; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH couple, highly recommended; the man as gardener, the woman as nurse and seamstress or general house-work. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTable man, thoroughly competent; two years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

PAINTING, &c.—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—A good painter and kalsominer is desirous of a job for the Winter at reduced wages; board taken as part payment; country no objection. Address Painter, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR SEXTON.—BY A Protestant man as porter janitor, or sexton, or as an assistant in either capacity; best City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN IN HOTEL, &c.—BY AN AMERican Protestant, aged twenty-eight years, who can tend bar, act as porter, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; English and a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; care of silver and salads; can be most highly recommended by his last employer. Call for two days on J. H. Connolly, or address F. W., No. 1,278 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH MAN, WHO SPEAKS some English; is a good, industrious man; willing, and wages not so much an object; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, or would go as footman or any other work in a private family; speaks three languages; willing and capable; references. Address Mulhouse, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Address or apply to W. E., No. 133 West 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWISS man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; good reference. Call or address Waiter No. 40 West 29th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man to do waiting, tend a furnace, and make himself useful at anything; has the best of references; wages no object, but a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 105 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; he is a very competent waiter; has good testimonials from New-York and England; wages are not so much an object; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good City recommendations. Address A. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; good City references; wages small. Address J. M., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

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GREAT SALE
OF
FURNITURE.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

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AND
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WATERPROOF
DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
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LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

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MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Paris t.

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COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the great hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Nov. 20, the lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. B. DU CHAILLU, on EXPLORATIONS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, extensively illustrated with new, large maps and paintings. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH THE BEST CITY references as a first-class waiter; single; strictly sober; trained in Sweden and New-York. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER, well experienced, with good references as to capacity, to take charge of a private house or hotel. Address F. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best of satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, by a man speaking French, German, and English; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address J. F., 76 West 35th st., in the florist's.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED—AMONG RETAIL grocers; must be of good address and accustomed to the business, and have good reference. Apply at No. 226 Front st., up stairs.

FAIR WAGES EASILY EARNED BY agents. Call on CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 11 Dey st.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN SALESman to attend to that class of trade in the West and North-west, and to travel with the view of making business in woolens, dress-goods, &c. Address Box No. 2,095, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN TO ATTEND to fires, make himself useful about a house, and who has had some experience with horses. Such as can produce good reference can address M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN OR English woman to take charge of a young child; she must read and write fluently. Apply at No. 284 Madison av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR A woolen mill manufacturing fancy cassimeres. Address Box No. 1,926 Post Office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED.. Nov. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 8
ABYSSINIA...WED.. Dec. 1 | JAVA......WED., Dec. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Thursday, Dec. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..............SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. | Erin, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..............Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..............Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO..............Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA..............Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..............Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..............Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..............Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..............Saturday, Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..............Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.......Sat., Nov. 20 | HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 4
NECKAR.......Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..............$100 gold
Second cabin..............60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..............SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.
CALEDONIA..............SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Dec. 1 | COLOMBO.......Dec. 29
OTHELLO.......Dec. 15 | HINDOO.......Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CITY OF ATLANTA..............Saturday, Nov. 20
GEORGIA..............Wednesday, Nov. 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEERING, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
B. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 12 M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany..............22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Nov. 25
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..............TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Dec. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..............Nov. ...
ALPS..............Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS..............Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL..............Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON..............Nov. 30

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..............Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..............Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON. STONINGTON LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.... 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th... 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 333 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room, southern exposure, with first-class board; terms moderate; also, front hall rooms, southern exposure; $6 50 to $7 per week; location unexceptionable.

FIVE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—One or two gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board; also an elegant suite on parlor floor with private table; references. No. 41 West 29th st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a small family, on second and third floors; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS West of Broadway—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, four or five rooms, with board; no objection to children; home comforts; best references given and required. Mrs. SADLER, formerly of 14th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

TWO FRONT THIRD-STORY ROOMS, with first-class board, near Madison av. and Central Park, to rent; terms, $25 weekly for two persons. Address MADISON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET TO A PARTY of gentlemen, three furnished bedrooms, with exclusive use of parlor; breakfast, gas, &c.; references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, two connecting on third, with or without private table; reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND-FLOOR LARGE and hall room, handsomely furnished; other pleasant rooms, with board; desirable locality; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French Family; references required.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Beautiful location—handsome rooms, with excellent board; every convenience, and all home comforts, at moderate prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—THIRD FLOOR, EN suite, with or without private table; also single rooms for gentlemen. For reference inquire at St. James' Hotel office.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—An entire second floor; large, light, and unusually pleasant sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

THE OWNER, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT residence, No. 227 West 14th st., will rent, with board, second and upper floors, splendidly and newly furnished, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR parties desiring board on the avenues and side streets, with or without private tables. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, especially convenient for gentlemen; attractive to those desiring a refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west. References.

NO. 434 5TH AV. WITH AN ELEVATOR

One elegant suite of apartments, six rooms, with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized front room for gentlemen; also, first-class table board for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

SECOND-STORY ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board at moderate price; family private; situation near elevated railroad. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Second floor front rooms, en suite or singly; handsomely furnished and extra large; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK, second and parlor floors, with or without private table; elegantly furnished; delightful location; also table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 122 MADISON AV.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two very desirable rooms, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant parlor suites, every convenience, with private table; highest references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board, with or without private table; terms very moderate; references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST., AND NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table; parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THE MISS PEARSALLS HAVE TWO CONNECTING rooms, third-story front, with board. No. 54 West 38th st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—A SUITE OF THREE sunny rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

HARLEM.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR 5TH av.; good table; all conveniences; prices reasonable; references. Inquire No. 35 West 126th st.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A LARGE, SUNNY, SECOND-story front room to rent, with first-class board, by a private family; terms moderate.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE FURnished front room, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A VERY DESIRABLE and newly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH private table, can be found, fronting Reservoir Park, at No. 33 West 42d st.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—Parlor floor to let, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front room and bedroom; southern exposure; large pantries, &c., to let, with board.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM ON fourth floor, with board, at No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 West 38th st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; family private; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.

NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,

Has one large suite, with private bath-room, and some upper rooms. Also, in her up-town house, NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST.,

A very elegantly-furnished parlor floor and one large room on second floor; with or without private table in both houses.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A nicely-furnished room, modern improvements, in a private family, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN INVALID OR AGED PERSON WISHING a pleasant home in the City, where they will receive every necessary attention and kindly care, may obtain such by addressing, for three days, A. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. Best references given and required.

NO. 4 WASHINGTON PLACE, ST. JULIEN.—Elegant apartments on second floor to let; house entirely renovated and enlarged; is especially adapted for families; also rooms for single gentlemen; French table.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table, if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; the house is handsomely furnished throughout, and first class in all its appointments; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—SUITE OF THREE rooms, second floor, front, with first-class table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINgle gentleman, in private family, or with few boarders; location between 4th and 6th avs., 17th and 42d sts. Address COMFORT, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FULL BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife. Address, stating terms by the month, which must be low to receive attention, B. K. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SECOND OR THIRD floor, and board for three in a private family; no attention will be paid to answer unless description of rooms and price are given. Address H., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN NO. 63 MADISON AV.—Rooms for single gentlemen at $4 to $8 per week; superior large parlor; bedroom on second floor. Also rooms on second, third, and fourth floors. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, at the house.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS, on third floor, (southern exposure,) to let, without board, to gentlemen only; newly and handsomely furnished, painted, and frescoed; private family; house first class; references. No. 140 West 21st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT a cheerful and nicely-furnished room to gentlemen, without board; moderate terms; references given and required. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in the first-class house. No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.; choice location.

ONE FINELY-FURNISHED FLOOR IN the newly decorated house situated No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.; possession immediate.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A FAMILY of four persons, suitable for housekeeping; location between 8th and 16th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Address OGDEN, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world: steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. McDONALD, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Frederick J. McDonald, of Clifton, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, N. J., in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery st., Room 3, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., JOHN R. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., John R. Waller, and John H. Weber, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SECOR and JOHN A. SECOR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel Secor and John A. Secor, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, composing the firm of S. B. Potter & Co., and individually, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the third day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock, P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York; who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL ABRAHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID I. JOHNSON and DAVID S. DESSAU, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David I. Johnson and David S. Dessau, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. DAVID V. ARGUIMBAU, Assignee, No. 29 South William st., New-York City.
n19-law3wF*

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th day of December to the 4th day of January next. By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Commences at 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, and the following UNPRECEDENTED DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

GEORGE D'ALROY..............Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES (his original character) Mr. GEORGE HONEY
(by special arrangement with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.)
CAPT. HAWTREE..............Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE..............Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..............Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..............Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES..............Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR..............Mme. PONISI

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As Mr. GEORGE HONEY'S engagement in Boston will preclude the possibility of his appearing here after Saturday evening, Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that, in order to maintain THE EVEN EXCELLENCE OF THE CAST, Mr. HARRY BECKETT will, on his return from his Brooklyn engagement, assume for the first time the character of ECCLES.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE
EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE

Broadway and 33d st.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, and MATINEES, until further notice, the great English comedian and vocalist, Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT, J. H. MACDERMOTT.

Mr. Macdermott appears in a novel and original dramatic cantata, by Arthur Sullivan and W. T. Gilbert, entitled

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Learned Judge..............Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT

Counselor for plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Coes; foreman of the court, Mr. J. Danvers; the defendant, Mr. W. Forrester; usher of the court, Mr. J. Hogan; the plaintiff, Miss Rose Keene; bridesmaids, Miss Julia Hogan and ladies of the chorus; gentlemen of the jury, Messrs. Quinn, Demilt, and gentlemen of the chorus.

Libretto of the opera given without cost.

A new melange of acts, sketches, songs, &c., by Rickey, Farney, Wild, Schoolcraft, Coes, Bradley, Edwards, Crosley, Elder, Crossin, &c.; Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Louise Franklin, &c.

The side-splitting farce entitled the DRESS REHEARSAL; Or, WILD'S OLD MAN.

Concluding with the very amusing burlesque,

DID SHE GO | LED ASTRAY.
OR WAS SHE | LED ASTRAY.

Countess Arm-Ance-Sham-Dose.....Mr. G. K. Fortescue

Assisted by the entire company. Box office open daily from 10 to 5. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:

JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st. | MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.

H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..............Manager

THE LILLIPUTIAN CIRCUS, EIGHT BEAUTIFUL TRAINED PONIES. THE DASHING AND DARING YOUNG RIDERS, MASTERS LEOTARD AND HARRY.

LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN, AND ALL THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Temple of Sensational Art.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. Attractions extraordinary. Brilliant success. Epicurean Olio.

Lovely Ladies. | Female Models. | Beautiful Corypheés.

A wilderness of attractions. Galaxy of Beauty. Gems of ballet, song, dance, specialty, novelty, and variety, by 40 first-class artists. An entertainment never surpassed in New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART. THE FOUR TRAMPS.

The funniest entertainment in the world.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton. KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.

Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American;) highest City reference. address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, aged thirty-five, high family connection, thorough classical education, familiar with German, accustomed to teach, wishes employment as private tutor or instructor in a City school; moderate terms will suffice. J. W. A., Box No. 555 New-York Post Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS the Kindergarten system and object teaching, and who is very successful in interesting scholars in study, desires one more pupil. Address Upton, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. TH. DELOUEST, NO. 1,147 BROADway, has opened French classes similar to those formerly held by him at Mercantile Library; ladies in the daytime, gentlemen in the evening; terms moderate; private lessons.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.

HANS VON BULOW CONCERTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THIRD CONCERT.—PROGRAMME.

L. V. BEETHOVEN.
The FIFTH GRAND CONCERTO.....Opus 73 in E flat
(a) J. S. Bach.
Prelude and Fugue..........For the organ, in A minor
Arranged for the Piano by F. LISZT.
(b) F. MENDELSSOHN.
Prelude and Fugue..............Opus 35, No. 1
(c) JOACHIM RAFF.
Prelude and Fugue...........From the suite, opus 72
F. LISZT.
FIRST GRAND CONCERTO..............In E flat

VON BULOW MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

GRAND BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.

GRAND OVERTURE (opus 124) in C major. "Dedication of the House."
FOURTH GRAND CONCERTO (opus 58) in G major.
SONATA APPASSIONATA (opus 57) in F minor.
15 VARIATIONS, Fugue and Finale, (opus 35,) in E flat.

NEXT MONDAY, Nov. 22, Fifth Concert, will be performed the great Russian Concerto, by TSCHAIKOWSKY.

CONDUCTOR..............Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

CHICKERING HALL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's,) take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at CHICKERING'S NEW HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.

The price for single tickets will be..............$1 50
The price for the series of six concerts..............6 00

PATRONS OF THE CONSERVATORY are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

PUPILS NOW RECEIVED in all branches.

PARK THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SEVENTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

TONY PASTOR'S

NEW THEATRE, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)

MORE NEW STARS.

THE JAPANESE. THE JAPANESE.

160 STAR ARTISTS.

THE BEST PERFORMANCE EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE DAY

MORE OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers...... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Business Manager..............Mr. HART JACKSON

EVERY EVENING this week and at SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE,

with Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIRST CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK QUARTET, assisted by MISS S. DOWLAND and MR. C. WEICKERT, On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8.

Subscription tickets for six soirées, and reserved seat, $6. Single tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

COLOSSEUM.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M., daily. Admission, 50 cents.

DR. HOLLAND,

(Timothy Titcomb,)

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

HOBBY RIDING.

Tickets 50 cents, at the Hall.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is..............900 cubic yards.

Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished..............1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEO. C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.

s24-lawd6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Fifth week of the brilliant season.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..............AD. NEUENDORFF.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, Fifteenth subscription night.

POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.

THEODORE WACHTEL.......as.......Chapelou

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE, Beethoven's immortal work, in three acts, FIDELIO.

Mlle. PAPPENHEIM, Mlle. BECKMANN, Mr. MILDER, Mr. FASSBENDER, Mr. FRANOSCH, Mr. ROHBECK, &c., &c., in the cast.

POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE:

Box seats, $1 50. Admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats.) Family circle, 50 cents.

EVENING PRICES—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission to family circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats in family circle, 50 cents extra.

Seats can be secured at box-office Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Nov. 22, last time this season of Verdi's IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his great role of MANRICO.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

Seats can now be secured for next week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EDWIN BOOTH.

TO-NIGHT,
Mr. BOOTH.........as.........RICHELIEU
LAST TIME.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
Mr. BOOTH.........as.........IAGO

LAST 2 NIGHTS of EDWIN BOOTH.

His farewell appearance.
A SATIN SOUVENIR PROGRAMME
Will be presented to EVERY LADY in the audience.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE, HAMLET.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:45.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF LED ASTRAY.

MONDAY, Nov. 22, LAST NIGHT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, LAST MATINEE.

The public are respectfully reminded that these performances of this charming comedy are POSITIVELY THE LAST which can be given. | 208TH TO 215TH TIME OF LED ASTRAY, Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

Seats secured for any of the remaining LED ASTRAY Nights.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, will be presented for the first time Ernest Blum's and J. Steele Macakye's romantic drama, ROSE MICHEL, with the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength. In this drama Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Mr. E. B. PLYMPTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, (by the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) and Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND will make their first appearance here.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL NOW ON SALE FOR TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME.

In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

and the great grotesque, MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT, appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES will be given: one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents: (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

GRAND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

THE SCENES OF THE ROMAN COLOSSEUM REPRODUCED AT GILMORE'S GARDEN. COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 8 P. M., UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. FRED. J. ENGELHARDT.

The manager is happy to announce that he has secured the use of this popular resort, and, in order to stimulate the love of the American youth for athletic sports, and to prove that the degeneration of the human race is a fallacy, has concluded to offer a series of valuable prizes to test the skill, grace, courage, strength, and endurance of mankind. The house selects one champion to defend the prizes against all comers in each of the following sports:

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING, BOXING, FENCING, BICYCLE RACES, FEATS OF STRENGTH, &c., &c.

A number of special purses will also be offered for individual competition.

A SELECT BAND WILL FILL THE INTERVALS WITH CHOICE SELECTIONS OF FINE MUSIC.

GENERAL ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS IN BOXES, $1 50.

Box-office open for sale of tickets MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 9 A. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. The Juveniles' Farewell.

ONLY ONE NIGHT and a FAREWELL MATINEE of the WORLD-RENOWNED JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE, COMPRISING thirty children of extraordinary talent.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF CARMEN, FAREWELL NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE of ROBINSON CRUSOE.

TO-MORROW, at 1:30, FAREWELL JUVENILE MATINEE. LAST TIME of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, first time of Dumas' LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.

Next Week—First performance of the original version of THE TWO ORPHANS, produced by the kind permission of Shook & Palmer. Sale of seats commences this morning.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..............Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..............Stage Director

LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.

FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 19, 1875.

$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.

A. GARNIER VS. M. DALY.

THIS EVENING AT 8,

WM. SEXTON VS. J. DION.

G. SLOSSON VS. RUDOLPHE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Ladies free

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.

W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT DUNN and WILLIAM NICHOLS, plaintiffs, against C. GREGORY PENNEY and JOHN DOE, the last being the fictitious name of a defendant whose real name is unknown to the plaintiffs, composing the firm of C. Gregory Penney & Co., defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 243 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-four 80-100 dollars in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from the 9th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action. Dated September 17, 1875.

BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants:

Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, in the State of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1875.

BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o15-law6mF No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-York County.—JOHN PETRIE against JAMES G. BURCHELL, John H. Lutjen, George Griffith, Eliza Strong, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Andrew H. De Witt, and Edward H. Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 5, 1875.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Chambers street, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on August 5, 1875.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n5-law6wF*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.

SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONVENTION—THE PROGRESS OF A YEAR—THE STATE LEGISLATURES AGAIN APPEALED TO FOR THE FRANCHISE.

The business session of the annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association opened yesterday at 10:30 A. M., Col. T. W. Higginson, of Newport, presiding. The attendance, including a few gentlemen, consisted of 154 delegates, representing eleven States. Among those present on the platform were Mrs. Lucy Stone, Rev. Charles C. Burleigh, of Connecticut; Miss Ellen M. Cook, Secretary of the New-York Society; Henry B. Blackwell, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Mrs. Emma Molloy, editor of the Elkhart *Daily Observer*; Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell, Mrs. Longley, of Ohio; Mrs. Anna C. Field, of Brooklyn; Mrs. A. S. White, of Concord, N. H., Rev. Phœbe Hanaford, and others. After a brief address by Col. Higginson relative to the progress of the woman suffrage cause in Rhode Island, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the annual report, of which the following is a summary: During the year there were many evidences of substantial gains. The successful working of coeducation in mixed colleges fast removes all objections to the admission of women to the highest institutions of learning. The first event of political importance during the year was the vote in Michigan on the constitutional amendment which proposed suffrage to women. The total vote cast in favor of this particular amendment was as high as 40,077. Though defeated, it, however, gave a pledge of future victory. In every Northern State legislative action was taken on petitions for a similar amendment of the State Constitutions, or on petitions for laws enabling women to vote in the Presidential and municipal elections. While in no State was either of these measures adopted, the result of the vote gave promise of the success of future efforts in that direction. The Republican platform of Massachusetts included a declaration favoring equal rights, irrespective of sex, and it was evident that those who inserted it were sincere. The local suffrage societies and clubs throughout the country, to a very considerable extent, held meetings and adopted means to effect the defeat of men who had voted or would be likely to vote against woman suffrage. In foreign countries the work steadily advanced. In the English Parliament the bill of Mr. Fawcett, entitled the "Woman's Disabilities bill," received 152 votes in its favor, against 187 in the negative, so that thirty-five votes additional in its favor, or a change of eighteen, would have resulted in the formal recognition of woman suffrage by the English Parliament. It was a significant fact that the great Premier, Benjamin Disraeli, voted for the bill. Very encouraging intelligence of the progress of the cause from other foreign countries was also at hand.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were received for discussion, and adopted:

1. The American Woman Suffrage Association, in its seventh annual meeting assembled, reaffirms the great self-evident principle of equal rights for women, and demands its practical application in the public and private life of the nation. We declare that women who obey laws should have a voice in their enactment; that women who pay taxes should have a voice in their expenditure. We protest against the subjection and disfranchisement of women as injurious to society, destructive of morals, corrupting to politics, and a reproach to civilization. We attribute the alarming increase of insults and personal outrages inflicted upon women to a public sentiment hostile to the individuality and equality of rights. We affirm that a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must be a Government composed equally of men and women, and that the co-operation of the sexes is essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian Church, and a Republican State.

2. In view of the approaching Presidential election, in which a great party will struggle to retain possession of power, while all the elements of opposition are organizing for its overthrow, we urge our friends in each State to petition their Legislature for the enactment next Winter of a law enabling women to vote in the Presidential election of 1876.

3. In view of the evident disintegration of parties, we rejoice at the steady growth of the new issue of woman suffrage, at its successful establishment in Wyoming and Utah, in England, Holland, Austria, and Sweden, and at the recent promise of the Republicans of Massachusetts, at their State Convention, that they "will support all measures regarding the promotion of equal rights for all American citizens, irrespective of sex." And whereas, on the second day of July, 1776, (two days before the Declaration of Independence,) the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, assembled at Burlington, extended suffrage to all inhabitants, men and women; therefore,

Resolved, That in commemoration of that notable event we will hold a woman suffrage centennial celebration in Burlington, N. J., on the 2d day of July, 1876, or at such other place as the Executive Committee may select.

Resolved, That heroic deeds done for justice and human rights deserve and should receive commemorative tribute from all those who love justice and respect human rights; that a centennial celebration on the Fourth of July next of the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States is in the highest degree proper, and is due to the brave dead who perilled all they had to secure the right to govern themselves; nevertheless,

Resolved, That men who use their political and personal power to deprive women of their right to govern themselves cannot with consistency have any share in that centennial celebration.

In seconding the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Blackwell delivered a spirited address, at the termination of which the association took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

The business of the afternoon session was confined to the reception of reports made by Mrs. Cameron, of Delaware; Mrs. White, of New-Haven; Rev Phœbe Hanaford, of New-Jersey, and a gentleman representing the local organ of Pennsylvania. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. C. Burleigh and Miss Celia Partridge, of Philadelphia, a young lady who surprised her auditors by her unaffected eloquence.

The attendance at the evening exercises was quite large, about one-fifth of those present being gentlemen. In the absence of Col. Higginson, Mrs. Stone presided, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. Charles G. Ames, who recommended the members of the society to take an interest in the Centennial Celebration, because the independence of the nation made woman's suffrage possible. The discussion of the subject of woman suffrage seemed, in his opinion at least, to have developed the fact that there is a decline of the importance of politics. They are now secondary to the power of the press, industry, and social practices, which are doing more by far at the present time to mold American institutions. The Government is no longer centred in the President or the two houses of Congress, but in the life of the people. There has been springing up a grand republic of thought, opinion, and sentiment which sways the Government itself. In that government of thought and sentiment there is no question in the mind of the people of woman's right to citizenship. Yet without a practical recognition of their franchise, life is painful with them. With their comparative nearer equality over women of other countries, to the American women it is as painful to be deprived of their rights as it would be to men if placed in precisely the same disfranchised position. Miss Lelia Partridge, one of the speakers at the afternoon session, having been again introduced, gave an account of her lecture tour through Michigan, where, she said, notwithstanding the opposition to the cause of woman suffrage, she received a very hospitable reception. At the conclusion of her remarks the following were elected as the officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Vice Presidents at Large, T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Massachusetts; Hon. Henry Wilson, Washington; Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of New-York; Bishop Gilbert, of Georgia; Mrs. George D. Hall, Missouri; Hon. George William Curtis, New-York; William Lloyd Garrison, Massachusetts; Hon. A. A. Sargent, California. Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. Lucy Stone, Massachusetts; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Doggett, Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Recording Secretaries, Lelia Partridge and Lizzie B. Read. A list of Vice Presidents, *ex-officio*, and an Executive Committee, made up of one member of the organization in each State, were also elected.

After the delivery of entertaining addresses by Miss Mary F. Eastman and Mrs. Frances Harper, of Virginia, a colored lady, the society adjourned sine die.

NEGLECT OF BROOKLYN HEALTH OFFICERS.

A little more than a week ago the wife of Mr. Derham, who resides in Prospect place, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, died of small-pox, and the husband of the lady attributes the death of his wife to the negligence of the Board of Health. Some time ago a lady, whose name is supposed to be Adriance, took a house within two doors of Mr. Derham's residence, and nursed in it at least one small-pox patient, and probably more than one. The patient was removed at midnight in a carriage, and some days after the carpet which had covered the room occupied by the sick person was taken up and the lining, without being disinfected, was thrown into the back yard. The Board of Health was repeatedly informed, but the officials took no action in the matter, and Mr. Derham believes that his wife's death was occasioned by their negligence.

BONDSMEN SUED FOR UNPAID DUTIES.

Several suits were begun yesterday by the Government in the United States District Court to recover the amounts of bonds given as surety for the payment of duties on goods placed in bonded warehouses. They were as follows: Against John W. Cox, importer, and J. N. Lydecker, surety, on a bond for the payment of $3,500, duties on imported goods placed in warehouse in 1867; against Sheppards Gandy & Co., importer, Francis Skiddy, surety, for similar transactions in 1870 and 1873, on bonds to the amount of $6,000; against Garrett C. Clark & Co., importers, George S. McKiobeu and H. P. Campbell, sureties, on bonds to the amount of $1,500. Importers when entering their goods, if they do not at the time desire to pay dues on them, have been allowed to store them in the bonded warehouses, giving bonds, however, for the payment of duties on them before they are removed. It has sometimes happened, through connivance with some one in power, that these goods have been taken out before the duties were paid, and the only course of the Government has been to bring suit on the importer's bonds for the amount of the duties due.

OFFICIAL ELECTION FIGURES.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS COMPLETING ITS LABORS—THE VOTE FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday morning to complete the canvass for Aldermen in the Eighth Aldermanic District, as corrected by the Committee on Corrected Returns. On motion of Supervisor Morris, a correction was made in the returns of the County Clerk by which Joseph Cudlipp, candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Senatorial District, received thirty-two instead of sixteen votes in the Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. The verbal report of the Committee on Corrected Returns was adopted, and the canvass continued. Supervisor Lewis moved that the salaries of the attachés employed during the canvass be paid. The amount reached $2,050. Supervisor Morris called for the yeas and nays, and the motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 3, Supervisors Morris, Howland, and Southworth voting in the negative. Supervisor Howland explained his vote by stating that he was not in favor of paying exorbitant salaries to a large number of men whose names appeared on the list, but whose services had not been necessary.

The vote for Alderman in the Eighth Senate District shows that Cudlipp received 10,806 votes, and Simonson 10,744; majority for Cudlipp, 62.

The County vote for State officers shows that Bigelow, for Secretary of State, has a plurality of 29,660; Robinson, for Controller, 30,677; Ross, for Treasurer, 31,161; Fairchild, for Attorney General, 31,007; Van Buren, for State Engineer, 31,558; Walrath, for Canal Commissioner, 31,558, and Crowley, for State Prison Inspector, 31,607. Bigelow was nearly two thousand behind his ticket in this County alone. This completes the County canvass, and the board will meet at 11 A. M. to-day merely to announce the final report.

THE RECORD OF BURGLARIES.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Leonard Raden, of No. 174 Bank street, heard a strange noise proceeding from the office and workshop of John H. Hessman, at No. 63 Morton street. Going to the place, he saw two burglars coming out of the building, one of whom fired a pistol shot at Raden. Both men then ran off, and made their escape. Upon examination of the premises it was found that the burglars had gained an entrance to the building by removing a board from a gate, and inserting their hands through the opening thus made, had removed the bar on the inside which formed the fastening. The burglars then broke open an iron safe in the office, but were surprised before securing anything. Suspicion fell upon William Daley, twenty-two years of age, of No. 304 West Eleventh street, and Martin Brennan, aged twenty, of No. 63 Clarkson street, both of whom were committed for trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Kilbreth, in the Washington Place Police Court.

At about noon on Wednesday two strange men called at the school of Miss Perkins, No. 31 West Thirty-fifth street, and represented that they had been sent to make repairs. They were admitted by a servant, and when they took their departure they carried with them a seal-skin sacque valued at $190 and a gold-mounted pocketbook valued at $20.

The office of the *Christian Intelligencer*, on the second floor of No. 6 New Church street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, the thieves effecting an entrance through a window leading from the hallway. A number of books and several articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at $117, were carried off.

The upholstery store of Frederick Kundelback, No. 100 West Forty-second street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night and robbed of $150 worth of tassels and fringes.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

A ladies' fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls will open at No. 28 Union square on Monday next. The object of the fair is to raise $6,000 to pay off the floating debt on the House of the Holy Trinity, at No. 136 Second avenue, at which place the girls and children are cared for. This association has supplied a want long felt in the community, by affording food and shelter to a class of unfortunate young women who desire to reform their lives, and during the past year no fewer than 300 girls were so befriended. The women are not admitted except they come voluntarily; their term of probation is six months, during which period they are instructed in some useful employment, and after the term of probation has expired they are provided with situations in the country or in the City, care being taken that they shall be removed from debasing influences. While in the institution the girls contribute materially to their own support. The earnings of the laundry and work-room last year were $1,805 76 and the cost of supporting the girls $4,2.6 22, being about $5 per month for each person. The association is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and as no salaries are paid, every dollar contributed reaches the object of the charity. One of the features of the fair will be the exhibition and sale of the remainder of a large collection of statuettes, figures in wood, and terra cotta, which attracted universal attention at the fair of last year. The tables will be superintended by the officers of the society, Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, Mrs. Dr. T. Addis Emmet, and Mrs. George V. Hecker.

A CITY TREASURER ON TRIAL.

The case of City Treasurer Horan, indicted for embezzlement, was called up yesterday before Judge Armstrong in the Queens County Court of Sessions. The indictment upon which the prosecution was based charged that Horan failed to account for taxes amounting to $3,500 received by him from the Executors of the Elwin Hoyt estate. A jury having been obtained Mr. Covert, Horan's senior counsel, moved to quash the indictment on the grounds that the books and papers upon which it was founded had not been submitted to the consideration of the Grand Jury. The motion was overruled. Robert D. Fabian, the accountant who had examined Horan's books, testified that the amount had been correctly credited until the interest column was reached, when the gross difference between the amounts entered and those received was found to be $388 43, which, instead of being credited on Nov. 16, 1874, the date of the receipt, was entered on Dec. 11; the amount of percentages were not entered at all; the entries in the journal and ledger were precisely the same as those in the day-book; although Horan had confessed that these irregularities had existed from the beginning of his term of office, he refused to resign when requested to do so by Mayor Ditmars. The cross-examination of the witness elicited the opinion that if the books were examined as they were, such examination would divulge a deficit in the bank account only. Mayor Ditmars being sworn, he expressed his conviction that false entries were habitually made in the books of the City Treasury Department. The prosecution rested, after taking the testimony of Francis Bloomer to the effect that he had seen the day-book placed behind a safe by one of the Treasurer's clerks. The defense opened by offering the testimony of John McKenna, who swore to John B. Madden's signature to an opinion justifying the deductions of percentages and interest money made by Horan. The resolution of the Common Council was then offered authorizing the City Treasurer to collect all outstanding ward taxes for 1871; providing for the uncollected City and ward taxes, and appropriating allowances to the Treasurer for the collection of the taxes of 1871-2, and 1873. E. Pater Sumner, another public accountant, testified that upon examining the books of the City Treasury he found the City indebted to Horan to the amount of $3,000. The Court adjourned at this point.

THE AFFAIRS OF MR. HENRY CLEWS.

Charles F. Sanford, Esq., Judge elect of the Superior Court, who represents creditors to the amount of $8000,000, and who has been thus far very active in the proceedings, has withdrawn his opposition to Mr. Clews' discharge. In closing a long series of examinations, he said that, by reason of the large interests which he represented, he had felt himself called upon to investigate thoroughly the affairs and conduct of the bankrupt firm. In doing this he had not only himself examined carefully Mr. Clews and the books, but had attended the examinations which had been conducted on behalf of the Trustee. The result of this investigation had been to convince him that the bankrupt firm in their impending troubles had done their best to protect the rights and preserve the interests of their numerous creditors. He had not been able to find any ground on which valid specifications could be founded, and thought they were entitled to their discharge.

STRANGE DIPHTHERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

A little daughter of James Skull, residing on West Side avenue, Jersey City Heights, is suffering from an attack of diphtheria which has developed itself in a singular manner. Some time ago she broke two of her fingers, and the membrane which usually forms on the throat of a patient suffering from diphtheria formed over the abrasion on the child's hands. The other symptoms which mark her disease are exactly those which accompany diphtheria, and the examination of the membrane by Dr. Pyle, the attending physician, shows that it is similar to that which had formed in the throat of the child's sister, who recently died from the disease. The child is recovering.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLERS.

George W. Loomis, Augustus Ford, and Theodore Lewis, the confidence operators charged with having swindled Christian Olsen, an emigrant, out of $90 by means of a worthless check, and who were arrested in Jersey City Wednesday, were arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday morning. The swindling having been accomplished in New-York, Justice Keese discharged them. They were immediately taken into custody by New-York officers. While on their way to the ferry they were rearrested by a law student employed by one of their counsel, on a warrant issued by Justice Roberts, of Jersey City, charging them with having violated a State law by playing "three card monte" within the limits of the State, for money. They were taken before the Justice, who sent them to the County Jail. The Police claim that the purpose of the last arrest was to enable them to give "straw bail" before the Justice, and so escape.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

THREE EXCELLENT GAMES AT TAMMANY HALL—SEXTON DEFEATS RUDOLPHE, AND JOSEPH DION BEATS GARNIER—CYRILLE DION MAKES THE HIGHEST AVERAGE ON RECORD.

The Garnier tournament opened yesterday with a game between A. P. Rudolphe and William Sexton. In the betting the odds were in favor of Sexton. Rudolphe won the lead, but failed to carom. Sexton made 4, and then a nought fell to each. In his third inning Rudolph made 17. His second stroke was a short draw, but it was necessary to cause the object ball to take three cushions to get it back in position. Rudolphe calculated correctly, and the balls were in excellent shape; but his touch was too heavy, and they were soon scattered again. The same fault was noticed in his next inning. After making 5, Sexton left the balls in good shape, but Rudolphe was able to secure only 4 out of them. In his fourth inning Sexton scored 62 caroms. Most of them were made by nursing the balls along the foot rail; but in order to get them there he found it necessary to make a long follow shot, forcing the first hit ball to make an acute angle at the extreme end of the table. His sixty-third stroke was an attempt to make a difficult back-handed cushion carom, in which effort he failed. The next few innings netted neither player much; but in the tenth Rudolphe did some good work, and took the lead again with the excellent run of 67 caroms. During its continuation the player was more careful than usual. He calculated the effect of each stroke in advance, used the chalk with great regularity, and played as if everything depended upon the success of the carom. From this time out the game fluctuated. Now one was ahead and now the other; but finally, with a well executed run of 72, Sexton closed the contest. Following is the summary:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.—The Garnier tournament. French billiards, 300 caroms, on a 5 by 10 W. H. Griffith & Co.'s table, with Delaney wire cushions, rules of the American championship to govern; eleventh game of the series. Score—William Sexton, 300; A. P. Rudolphe, 234. Innings—Sexton, 30; Rudolphe, 30. Winner's average, 10. Highest runs—Sexton, 72; Rudolphe, 67. Time of game—Two hours. Referee, Mr. Gariaite.

Sexton—4, 0, 5, 62, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 8, 7, 0, 22, 0, 4, 0, 19, 0, 46, 0, 1, 12, 0, 1, 25, 2, 0, 72—300.

Rudolphe—0, 0, 17, 4, 7, 1, 1, 11, 3, 67, 0, 4, 4, 1, 4, 8, 3, 0, 24, 0, 5, 0, 0, 31, 1, 0, 3, 22, 0, 3—234.

In the evening the large hall was crowded in every part, Sexton, the youthful billiardist, who was to play Cyrille Dion, being the great attraction. A large number of ladies were present, lending an additional interest to the tourney. The first game, the twelfth of the series, was between Joseph Dion and Albert Garnier. The betting was two to one on Garnier. Dion won the lead, but failed to carom. Garnier then scored 2, and Dion followed with 23. At one time, early in the inning, it looked as though he was in for a big run; but the balls "broke" badly, and were soon scattered. A cipher fell to Garnier in his half of the inning. The game continued slowly, but favorably for Dion. Several innings in succession he scored double figures, and though not large, they were far greater than Garnier's runs. Indeed, the latter was playing miserably, missing the easiest possible shots. This was the case in his eighth, when, after making 2, he slipped up on a simple cushion carom, and left the balls in good shape for his opponent. Availing himself of this generosity, Dion continued to count until he had scored 56 points. Garnier followed with 43; had he been less careless it would have been larger. He had the balls in excellent position, and was doing well with them, but presently he found it necessary to make a cushion-kiss shot to count. To do so he saw proper to play left-handed, neglected to hit the cue ball hard enough, and failed to carom. Dion then secured 16, and Garnier 28, the game at this time standing 136 to 99 in favor of the former. The next four innings were a production of naughts and singles, but in his fifteenth Dion scored 25. He was playing splendidly, making the most difficult shots gracefully and with apparent ease. This run he supplemented with one of 22, and then with another of 61. More than half of this latter was made along the right rail, the balls moving toward the foot of the table. It was his favorite position for "nursing," and the chances were in favor of his scoring 100 or more. However, after making forty odd, the red got beyond his reach and he was compelled to try the centre of the table awhile. Meanwhile Garnier's ill-luck continued with him. He would either hit the cue ball too hard or too soft, and single figures were all he could make until he reached his twenty-first inning, when he scored 11. Had he played with any sort of skill at this time he might have won the game, as Dion was doing little or nothing. The latter had few to go, however, and he finally closed the game with a run of 18 in his twenty-seventh inning. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY—Same conditions; twelfth game of the series. Score—Albert Garnier, 161; Joseph Dion, 300. Innings—Dion, 27; Garnier, 26. Winner's average, 11 1-9. Highest runs—Dion, 61; Garnier, 43. Time of game, 2 hours and 25 minutes. Referee—Mr. G. S. Hubbell.

Dion—0, 23, 0, 12, 3, 1, 15, 10, 56, 16, 0, 0, 1, 0, 25, 22, 61, 3, 7, 0, 10, 0, 0, 2, 6, 9, 18—300.

Garnier—2, 0, 1, 5, 0, 16, 2, 2, 43, 28, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 3, 1, 0, 7, 11, 0, 0, 14, 16, 3—161.

Then came the game in which Cyrille Dion and Sexton were contestants. This was the magnet which drew so many persons to Tammany Hall. The game opened auspiciously for Dion. He won the lead, and, counting in the "lay off," scored 6. In his third he made 46, supplementing it with 35 in his fourth. In this last run he was materially aided by good luck and two kisses. However, his playing was fine and bade fair to win him the game. Sexton could make nothing in his half of the inning. Then Dion scored 24 more, missing on a short cushion carom. Sexton was able to score only 23, though the balls were in a position for making many more when he commenced his inning. The sixth yielded Dion 6 and Sexton a cipher. The seventh did better by both; Dion in his half scored 37 caroms, made easily along the foot-rail and near the right-hand lower "jaw." His thirty-eighth stroke was an attempted *massé*, a kind of shot at which Dion is not proficient. Sexton made 19 points, and then in order to have the balls in better shape attempted a long draw to cushion, and thus to carom, and failed because he imparted too much "English" to the cue ball. Dion then made a run of 40, and in the next inning another of 67. He saw that Sexton was not playing even an ordinary game, and this gave him increased confidence in himself. He made the hardest shots; his "nursing" was the perfection of delicate strokes. If the balls assumed a difficult position a force shot, a follow, or a draw placed them to suit him better. It was now only a question of how much he would beat Sexton and as to the size of his average. Sexton made 5 in his ninth, and then Cyrille ran the game out, thus making the best average on record. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; thirteenth game of the series. Score—Cyrille Dion, 300; William Sexton, 61. Innings—Dion, 10; Sexton, 9. Winner's average, 30. Highest runs—Dion, 67; Sexton, 23. Time of game—One hour and five minutes. Referee—Mr. G. S. Hubbell.

Dion—6, 0, 46, 35, 24, 6, 37, 40, 67, 39—300.

Sexton—1, 7, 6, 0, 23, 0, 19, 0, 5—61.

The game this afternoon will be between Garnier and Maurice Daly. In the evening the first game will be between Rudolphe and Joseph Dion, and the second between Slosson and Daly.

The following table will show the standing of each player up to the present time:

Players.	Games played.	Gam's won.	Gam's lost.	Best run.	Best average.
Cyrille Dion	4	4	0	89	30
William Sexton	4	3	1	136	15
Joseph Dion	4	3	1	84	11 1-9
Albert Garnier	3	1	2	46	17 11-17
Maurice Daly	3	1	2	124	12 9-19
George F. Slosson	4	1	3	81	9 9-16
A. P. Rudolphe	4	0	4	67	9 6-17

A MAN WITH THE TOOTHACHE.

An incident in a Kentucky dentist's office is thus described by the Scottsville *Argus*: "He came all the way to get a tooth pulled that had robbed him of four nights' sleep. He sat down, and just as the doctor was applying his forceps, changed the expression of his face, and said: 'Look here, Doc., how much is this business going to cost a feller?' 'Fifty cents,' replied the doctor. 'Can't you do it for less?' said the man with a tooth-ache. 'No.' 'Then we can't trade,' said the sufferer, and he rode back to Warren County."

IMPRISONED HIS TEACHER.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* relates the following: "Some days ago a youth in the High School was detained after 5 o'clock by one of the female assistants. A natural believer, in common with all other boys outside of Sunday-school books, in shortening the sessions, he revolted at this addition to their length and took an abrupt departure. His temporary excitement found relief in barricading the doors, and it is reported that the teacher remained imprisoned till chance, in the person of the principal returning home at 9 o'clock, was attracted by the unusual light and unlocked the door. The boy, we understand, frankly confessed that he locked the doors in a moment of anger, has been suspended for two weeks, and at the end of that time will probably return after making an apology."

AN OLD MAN'S WALK.

The New-Market (Va.) *Shenandoah Valley* says: "Some time ago a man who resides near Greenmount, Va., by the name of McDaniel, a native of Page County, Va., concluded to visit his native county. He walked to Linville Station, six miles, to take the train for New-Market, Va., but on arriving there the train had left. Determined to make the trip, he took it afoot to New-Market, sixteen miles, with a view to take the stage, but he was too late again, so he took it afoot, and reached the place of his destination, twenty miles distant; whole distance, forty-two miles. After spending several days there, he took it afoot for home, and made the distance of forty-two miles in two days. His age is eighty-nine years."

MYSTERY IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

A WELL-DRESSED STRANGER TAKEN ILL AND SENT TO THE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE—EFFORTS TO FIND OUT HIS NAME.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A dispatch from this city yesterday to the Associated Press told of the sudden illness of a stranger in a town in this county a few days ago, and of his subsequent removal to the County Alms-house. The particulars are as follows: The stranger was stricken with what was supposed to be typhoid fever at a store in the little country town of Salt Point. The greatest effort was made to ascertain his name without success, as his mind wandered, and at all times he talked in an incoherent manner. Everything about him indicated a refined life. His clothing is of the finest texture, and his appearance denotes culture and refinement. After reaching the Alms-house, Superintendent Wodell and his wife, seeing that the new comer was a man far above the ordinary recipients of charity at the county expense, took special pains to make him as comfortable as possible, and had watchers by him night and day, hoping he would drop some words by which he could be identified, and in such efforts success has, in a great measure, been attained. The stranger is about five feet ten inches in height, weighs about two hundred and ten pounds, has large blue eyes, smooth shaved face, (beard about a week old,) light brown hair (tinged with gray,) and says he is forty-eight years of age. A casual observer, however, would estimate his age at fifty-five or sixty. On his person was found a memorandum of his effects, evidently made by himself, and written on the back of a telegraph blank. The following is a correct copy of the memorandum: "One overcoat, new; 1 business do., do.; one black doeskin pants, do.; 1 black doeskin vest, 2 white shirts, 1 under-shirt, 3 or 4 collars, 1 neck-tie, 1 handkerchief, 1 pocket-book, pencils, postage stamps, 1 small wine-glass, 1 body truss and pad, 1 pen-knife, 2 pair socks, 1 silk handkerchief, 1 book, 1 pair French calf-skin shoes, 1 gold pen—cost, I believe, $15—1 pair best kid gloves, 2 pairs cuffs, 1 pocket-comb, suspenders."

Underneath the above memorandum was the name J. C. Hanly scratched over with ink. Another slip of brown wrapping-paper was found on him on which was penciled the following: "J. Hanly, J. Heights, J. C.;" and on still another slip found on him is the following, in pencil:

"If anything should occur to me before morning I expect my clothes and other matters will defray the cost of decent attention."

Superintendent Wodell, after repeated efforts, succeeded in getting the man to talk. He says he is a foreigner, but refuses to give his nativity. He says he was in a mercantile business on Broadway, New-York, and afterward said he was a gas and steam fitter. He seems to sleep all the time, and it requires the greatest effort for him to open his mouth or eyes. The only evidence of life he has shown voluntarily was yesterday, when Superintendent Wodell's little daughter entered the office and kissed her father. He then looked over his shoulder and smiled feebly. He has a prominent nose, and his appearance impresses one that he is a man of character. He says he resides at Jersey City Heights, and has a wife and children there. He has the best of attention at all times.

SOLES AND TURBOT FOR NEW-YORK.

From Land and Water.

Mr. Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Commission, Fish and Fisheries, writes me as follows:

"A public-spirited citizen of Boston, Mr. J. G. Kidder, has offered to be at the expense of attempting to introduce the turbot and sole into American waters, and I now write to inquire if you can give me any information in regard to the habits of these animals that will throw light upon the subject, as to the best season and method of accomplishing this important enterprise. Is there any season of the year when they can be most readily obtained and most easily kept? If we knew of a method of securing the impregnated eggs, possibly this might be the simplest way of making the transfer. I presume, however, that it will be necessary to rely upon bringing over fish of such size as can be conveniently obtained. Is there any part of the coast of England where young turbot can be found, and of what size? Can they be kept easily in fish cans, and in what condition of crowding? Do you know any one who would agree to deliver a given number on board a steamer at Liverpool to an agent of the United States Fish Commission, who would probably be sent over especially for their treatment, and what would be the probable cost? Any assistance that you can render in solving this problem will be very thankfully received and acknowledged."

Mr. Hearder, of Plymouth, also writes me: "Knowing you are always ready to give advice on any matter respecting the culture of fish, I take the liberty to ask you for some particulars respecting the turbot and sole. A friend of mine at Boston, United States, is desirous to attempt to cultivate turbot or sole in American waters. Can you give me any particulars how the young can be caught, and sent on if the ova could be procurable? Any particulars would be thankfully received and acknowledged."

This is the greatest puzzle problem in fish culture we ever had to do with. In our present state of knowledge it is impossible to get impregnated eggs of soles. What does Mr. Henry Lee say about this? I think, however, the transport of living soles to America is not altogether impossible. I think it might be brought about with the assistance of the directors of Southport Aquarium, and especially my friend Mr. Jackson, the managing director. Little soles can be obtained in abundance from the trawling vessels which fish Morecambe Bay, in the neighborhood, and bring them to Southport and Liverpool fish markets. These little soles should be educated, as it were, in the Southport Aquarium for a fortnight or so, so as to ascertain what food, depth of water, &c., they like best, which, of course, should be watched carefully. My own opinion is they will eat chopped lugworms. A large barrel or two should then be provided. This having been well-seasoned with salt water, should be suspended between two posts after the manner of a milk-churn; the more the water splashes in the barrel the better. A tap should be attached to the bottom of the barrel in such a way as to draw out any remnants of food which had become decomposed. The water should be changed twice a day while the vessel is crossing the Atlantic. On leaving and approaching the land the water should be tested by the hydrometer, to see it is sufficiently salt, as fresh water would kill soles. Sea water should be 10.25°. For their reception in America, a plan like the late Col. McDuall's tame cod ponds at Port Logan should be provided. A small creek with a sandy botton, connected with the sea, should be found. A grating, protected by a loose wall of stones should be erected, so that the sea should come in and out at every tide. I am afraid that the task of introducing and naturalizing turbots and soles in America is very problematical, but it should be tried, and I shall be glad to assist in any way I can. FRANK BUCKLAND.

MARRIED AND WIDOWED IN MICHIGAN.

Of the 1,300,000 people in Michigan, according to the census of 1874, there were 60,327 more males than females, balancing the excess of females in Massachusetts. The number of married people was 518,493, or over 250,000 of each sex. Of this number there were 863 males who were under twenty-one, and 2,112 females under eighteen. On the other hand, there were 133 widowers and divorced married men under twenty-one, and 553 females of the same class under eighteen. Again, there are only 15,636 widowers and divorced males over the age of twenty-one, and 32,674 widows and divorced females. If divorces are counted equal, married men must die faster in Michigan than married women, or the State has a special attraction for widows and divorced people. In other words, although one man in twenty-five is divorced or has lost his wife by death, there are two women in twenty-five that have been divorced or lost their husbands by death. The percentage of married people to the total population is thirty-nine per cent.; but of the males over twenty-one, one quarter of them are single, while only one-sixth of the women over eighteen are single. The Detroit *Post* remarks that this excess of widows in a State where unmarried men are largely in an excess is an interesting social phenomenon, betraying either a great devotion to dead husbands or a sufficiency of matrimonial experience which prevents the widow from seeking or desiring any more of it.

OLD PEOPLE IN MICHIGAN.

It appears from the State census that there were eighteen people in Michigan in 1874 who claimed to be over one hundred years of age. The oldest put his age at 110. His name is Bazel Harrison; he lives at Prairie Ronde, and his occupation is that of a farmer. He says he was 110 years and 10 days; to this is added "truth." Another called himself 107, another 105, another 104. Of the four mentioned not one of them appears in the United States census of 1870, showing either negligence on the part of the United States Marshals or an uncertainty then in regard to their ages, which makes their present claims suspicious. Of the eighteen eight were widowers, six were married, and the condition of four was not known, but they were, it is believed, widowers.

SENATOR COOPER'S AFFLICTIONS.

Tennesseee papers speak of the numerous afflictions to which United States Senator Henry Cooper, of that State, has been subjected. Referring to the recent death of his son Charles, a youth of twenty years of age, the Shelbyville *Gazette* says: "Only three years ago his wife was stricken down by death, and in a few weeks thereafter the oldest son, Strickler, followed his mother through the dark valley; and in the same year, a daughter, Agnes, just blooming into womanhood, was laid in the grave beside her mother and brother; and now the other son has been stricken down."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Twelfth Regiment Infantry held a social reunion at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, last evening.

Mr. R. W. Townsend has resigned his office as School Commissioner, and Mr. J. D. Vermilye has been appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy.

A union prayer-meeting, in connection with the proposed services of Moody and Sankey in the Hippodrome, will be held in Association Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Armitage will preside.

Charles Nisch, aged thirty, of No. 1,654 Third avenue, a driver for George Ehret, the brewer, fell from his wagon at Madison avenue and Seventy-eighth street yesterday, and the wheels of the wagon passing over his neck, he was killed instantly.

We learn that Lester M. Clark, Esq., has been duly elected Treasurer and Secretary of the McKillop & Sprague Co. Mr. Clark's reputation among merchants and bankers is so high, both as a business man and a gentleman, that the company is to be congratulated on having secured his services.

The body of a newly-born infant was found yesterday in the basement of No. 21 Park row. A white pocket handkerchief was found tightly twisted around the neck of the infant which had evidently been strangled. The case was placed in the hands of Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, who succeeded in learning that Mary Tansy, an Irish servant girl, twenty-three years old, employed in the house, was the mother of the child. She was at once arrested and taken to the Park Hospital for medical treatment, in custody of an officer.

Early yesterday morning, while Deputy Sheriff Henriques was at the Grand Central Depot waiting for the train for Sing Sing, having in his custody three colored convicts on their way to State Prison, William Johnson, one of the negroes, broke from the Sheriff and ran away. He was pursued by Patrolman Morgan of the mounted squad, who overtook and captured the fugitive at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-sixth street. He was delivered to the Deputy Sheriff, who arrived at the prison with his prisoners during the afternoon.

The Cooper Union school is now thronged with pupils, and there are more applications on file than can receive attention. The art department has 774 regular attendants, and of these 63 model in clay, 197 are studying ornamental copying, 166 rudimental drawing, and 42 the antique. There are 562 applications for admission on file, and 223 members have been admitted since Oct. 1. There are 663 pupils in the scientific classes, and of these about one-fifth are women. The total attendance in both departments aggregates 1,437. The daily visitors to the reading-rooms average over two thousand and about three hundred write letters in the private room.

Information was received at Police Headquarters on Wednesday afternoon, from Dr. Kennedy, that a woman named Mrs. Thompson was lying in a sick and destitute condition at the tenement-house No. 433 West Thirty-third street. An ambulance was at once sent there, and the surgeon found the woman in a poorly furnished room with no fire, and evidently in a very low condition. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she arrived at 5:30 o'clock P. M. Owing to her excessive weakness the chief physician prescribed stimulants, which were administered without effect. She sank gradually, and died at 8:10 o'clock P. M. An examination made immediately after by the hospital physicians revealed evidences of malpractice. Coroner Woltman will investigate the case.

BROOKLYN.

Small-pox is decreasing, but a slight increase of cases of diphtheria is reported by the Health Board.

A well-dressed but unknown woman yesterday stole a seal-skin sacque, valued at $200, from the store No. 340 Fulton street.

Stephen Simmons was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, of keeping an illicit distillery at No. 96 Grand street. Sentence was deferred.

The missing districts having been sent in the completed official canvass makes Bigelow's majority in Kings County 7,779. Seward received in the county 31,977 votes and Bigelow 39,756.

Anton Diercks, a basket-maker, residing at No. 199 Boerum street, became suddenly insane on Wednesday afternoon and attempted to cut his wife's throat. He was eventually arrested.

Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner on Lunacy, who has just completed the investigation of the managment of the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, said yesterday to Mayor Hunter, that in his opinion most of the evils found to exist were owing to the incompetency of the officials.

Mayor Hunter yesterday visited the Navy-yard for the purpose of conferring with the Naval Commission appointed by Secretary Robeson for the purpose of considering the propriety of ceding a strip of land at the Wallabout to the city as a site on which to erect a public market.

Albert Britton, aged twenty, was arrested last evening on a charge of seducing Minnie Betry, aged eighteen, under promise of marriage. When Britton refused to marry the girl she took a dose of arsenic, but medical aid being summoned in time by her friends her life was saved. The complaint against Britton was made by the girl's father, who resides at No. 255 Gold street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles M. Schieffelin, present member of Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County and member elect to the next Assembly, has been elected to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Fifth Division, National Guard, of which Maj. Gen. James W. Husted is Division Commander.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City and Albany Railroad has suspended operations.

The Passaic Rolling Mills have been closed, owing to dullness in trade.

The Wachtel grand opera company last evening inaugurated the Newark Academy of Music with Adam's romantic opera, the "Postillion of Lonjumeau." The house was crowded, and many people were unable to gain admission.

Major Gen. John Ramsey was placed on trial in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday on the charge of gambling and having gambling instruments in his possession. The Police of Jersey City surprised him in a house on Exchange place, three months ago while the game was in full blast and arrested him. The case was given to the jury at noon yesterday, but up to 9 o'clock last evening no agreement had been reached.

Thomas Feeney, of Commercial avenue, New-Brunswick, was arrested Wednesday night for brutally ill-treating his twelve-year-old daughter. The child appeared on the streets Tuesday with such marked evidences of the violence suffered at her father's hands that the neighbors took the case in hand, and complained against him. District Attorney Schenck yesterday sent City Physician Williamson to examine the wounds, that he may at the proper time testify to their nature and extent.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Erastus Corning, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Postmaster J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, are at the Hoffman House.

State Senator E. P. Carpenter, of Massachusetts, and C. H. Northam, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator-elect Thomas Coleman, of Troy, and Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, and Paymaster Edward May, United States Navy, and ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN ADROIT NOTE.

Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, in reply to a private letter from a friend, asking him if he was a candidate for the Presidency, wrote:

DEAR SIR: Content with the past, I am not in a state of mind about the future. It is for us to act well in the present. George E. Pugh used to say, "There's no political hereafter."
Sincerely yours,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

A DISCONSOLATE WIDOW.

The Troy *Press* tells this story: "Not long since a well-known resident of this city died, leaving a widow twelve years his junior, and still very attractive, the mother of ten living children, ranging from seventeen years of age down to two years, the last being twins. The widow put on the most funereal of raiment, and received all her sympathizing friends with groans and lamentations. Last evening a lady called, and was received by the heart-broken widow with the usual groans and cries. At length the friend ventured on a little attempt at consolation, by making the very truthful and original remark that 'death is the common lot.' Before the weeping widow could reply to this consolatory reflection, seven of the ten children marched single file through the parlor into the dining-room, the twins bringing up the rear, with a squalling kitten under each arm. The widow beheld her troop pass by, and the sight appeared to open a new fountain of grief. Turning to her friend with a look of utter dejection and a fresh burst of sobs, the widow, thoughtful even in distress, replied: 'Yes—yes—my friend! we must all die some day, but—who—who—will have me now with these ten children?'"

ABOUT METEORS.

WHY THE NOVEMBER SHOWER COULD NOT BE EXPECTED THIS YEAR—THE AUGUST VISITATIONS.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "The great November shower of 'falling stars' or meteors cannot be expected this year. It comes once in about thirty-three or thirty-four years and appears about the 12th, 13th, or 14th of November for three years in succession, the shower of the first year being much more brilliant than the others. Humboldt and Bonpland, being on the coast of South America, observed a wonderfully brilliant display Nov. 13, 1799, and fainter showers could be seen about that time in each of the two following years. The next of the great November meteoric showers came Nov. 12, 1833, and was generally observed. The next great display was observed Nov. 14, 1867. Of course, the next of these November displays cannot be expected until about the year 1900 or 1901. The November showers always appears to come from a point in the constellation of Leo. The explanation of these 'falling stars,' given by most intelligent astronomers, is that the meteors come from a cosmical 'cloud' or body that revolves around the sun, and comes in contact with our atmosphere once in about thirty-three or thirty-four years, and occupies three years in passing across the earth's orbit. This 'cosmical cloud' is really a comet, which, according to the astronomers to whom we have referred, came into our solar system 'in January, 126, A. D., and passed so near the planet Uranus as to be brought by its attraction into an elliptic orbit round the sun.' Since 126, A. D., this 'cosmical cloud' or comet has made fifty-two revolutions round the sun, the actual time of each revolution being thirty-three years and a few months. Its elliptical orbit extends from a point in the orbit of Uranus, on one side of the sun, to the earth's orbit on the opposite side, touching that part of the earth's orbit where the earth is about the 13th of every November. It is only during the last 1,749 years that this cosmical or cometary 'cloud' has been a fixed portion of the solar system.

There is another 'cosmical cloud' or cometary body, which has become a complete ring of meteoric matter, and in this form revolves round the sun. This cosmical or cometary-ring touches that part of the earth's orbit which the earth reaches about the 10th of every August. This explains the 'falling stars' that can be seen every year about that time. These August meteors appear to come from a point in the constellation of Perseus. They are not equal to the November showers in abundance or brilliancy. They can be seen every year, because the cosmical cloud-ring from which they come is continuous. This ring has been observed as a comet, but is described as 'the remains of the comet out of which the meteoric ring of the 10th of August has been formed in the course of time.' The nucleus, or what remains of it, was visible in August, 1862; it becomes visible only once in every 120 years, this appearing to be the time of its revolution round the sun. The meteoric shower of August lasts only about six hours, this being the time occupied by the earth in going through and away from the meteoric ring. Much smaller meteoric clouds and even solitary meteoric substances, it is said, revolve round the sun, and at irregular times, encounter the earth, or so feel its attraction that they or portions of them are brought into our atmosphere, to shine and be evaporated as meteors, or to fall to the earth as 'meteoric stones.' Most of these meteors are very small; but, occasionally, very heavy meteoric stones have fallen. There is an account of one, weighing 800 pounds, that fell in Hungary; and four or five much heavier have been found in New-Mexico, the weight of the heaviest of these being estimated at 'five tons.' Another of the New-Mexican meteoric stones weighs 'about four thousand pounds.' The great 5-ton meteorite mentioned above is said to be composed of 'ninety-five per cent. of iron and five per cent. of nickel, including a little cobalt.'"

REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says: "The Reform School at Jamesburg had a boy under its care who was suffering with a bad face. It appeared to assume the character of a malformation of bone just above the jaw and about parallel with the nose. A running sore was connected with the supposed malformation. It was just below the right eye, and very painful. Physicians have been baffled from time to time to know what to do in the matter, and to ascertain precisely the cause of his distress, last Saturday Mr. Allinson took the boy to Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Prof. William H. Pancoast went to work at the case. The Professor supposed, while he was operating, that he was cutting against bone, but he soon found that he was cutting against iron. After considerable labor a breech-pin of a musket, two and one-half inches long, and an inch wide in the thickest part, was found imbedded in the face. It was taken out in the presence of nearly 300 students, and when the operation was successfully performed cheers went up from the whole audience. It was then ascertained that the boy was injured about fifteen months ago by the explosion of a musket, and strange to say nobody had any knowledge that the piece of the musket-lock had been imbedded in the boy's face. The boy was kept under medical treatment, but at the last accounts he was doing well."

"IT is a nipping and an eager air," and KNOX'S fancy FURS for the ladies and COLLARS and CUFFS for the gentlemen are in lively and active demand. Make your purchases at either of the popular Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. By doing this you secure Furs of the finest quality at the most reasonable prices.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—Print Cloths quiet, but steady, at 4¾c.@4½c. for 64x64, Standard and Extra, with small sales on this basis.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship France for Liverpool.

J. Mourant, S. Mourant, C. C. Fowler, W. Lackie, T. Rowe, Alexander Watson, Henry Marvin, C. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Master Charles Richardson, Jr., Miss Kate Richardson, Miss Flov Richardson, Miss Betsy Richardson.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—J. E. Coulter, D. Ottensoser, M. Sliva, Alexander Nesbitt, Mrs. F. P. Dickie and child, Alexander Lott, Charles D. Bragdon, wife, and daughter, A. B. Crandell, A. F. Cummings, S. B. Morse, P. Every, Miss L. B. Cocroft, Mrs. B. McCann, W. G. Caswell, C. K. Merritt, J. N. Flandreau and wife, John Garde, Miss Mary Cahill, M. E. Rowan, M. Hogan, E. Stewart, John Miller, P. Malloy, R. F. Butler, Girolomo Callus, Francisco Marcea, R. Mullaly, Frank Nolan, R. Oleson, Peter H. Butler, John Haugh, B. Higgins, M. O'Brien, J. Downey, John Dempsey, F. Hansen, John Hoberg, N. Larsen, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Allen, Mr. Brown, Mrs. A. Smith and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol, England.

Miss Lavinia Stadon, William H. Read, Miss Maria Read, Sidney Read, George Ham, Miss Elizabeth Fry, Mrs. Marian Jones, Miss Harriet Jones, Miss Jessie Jones, Miss Serena Jones, Master Aldred Jones, L. S. Wyman, C. E. Palmer, Charles Howell, Manly Sargeant, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffiths, Samuel Curnock, Robert Harwood, James Norman, Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose, Master James Penrose, H. Crougy, John Casey, James Evans.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon rises 11:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:42 | Gov. Island...1:31 | Hell Gate...2:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Whitter, Hamilton, Ber. A. E. Outerbridge; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg via Plymouth, England, Kunhardt & Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow, Scotland, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; City of Vera Cruz, McIntosh, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Rhine, Stetson, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Armonia, (Ital.,) Fidele, Gloucester, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henriette, (Ger.,) Von Hagen, Bremen, Germany, Charles Luling & Co.; Nuovo Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Trieste, Austria, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Lewis, Morse, Dunedin and Auckland, Maillor & Quereau; Bertolomea Marciani, (Ital.,) Magwasco, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Nuovo Providenza, Mansanova, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Beaver, Wallace, Port Johnson, N. J., Barnum Bros.; Abbie Corson, Corson, Philadelphia, Penn., Squire Bros.

Schrs. W. H. Mitchell, Larrabee, Shulee, N. S., Wilson Godfrey; North America, Laudry, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Alexander, Forbes, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Annie Lewis, Aldrich, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.; Thomas Watt, Curtis, St. John, N. B., John Boynton's Son; Phebe, Medero, Havana, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.

Barge Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Achilles, Artis, Philadelphia, for New Bedford.

Schr. Mary B. Smith, Jones, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Montana, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Vanilla, Smith, Provincetown.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. A. Ripley, Wilsey, Fall River.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Calista, Whitmore, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Connecticut, Smith, Stonington.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; France, for London; State of Virginia, for Glasgow; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Doris Gerdes, for Cette; Jupiter, for Rotterdam; H. D. Stover, for Havana; brig Starlight, for Barbados.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Nov. 16.—Sld. schrs. Gold Stream (Br.,) Caun, Barbados; Kelso, (Br.,) do.

DEMERARA, Nov. 13.—Sld. brig Potomac, (Br.,) Wilson, Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—Sld. steamer Columbia, (Br.,) Montgomery, Bordeaux.

Returned 17th, steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, hence for Portland, on account of heavy S. E. gale.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Arr. brig Annie, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S.

Sld. brig Robin, (Br.,) Parker, Pascagoula.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 17.—Below, bark J. W. Oliver, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Halifax.

18th.—Arr. schrs. Emma and Sea Lion, New-York.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 17.—In port, bark Palestina, (Br.,) Ford, from Rio Janeiro, chartered for Aux Cayes and New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Sld. for the United States: Aquila, Capt. Gerrard; Cap, Trenton, Charlotte Geddie, Lauget, Bremerhaven, Auguste, D. S. Soule, Annie Valo, Ajax, Uhland, George M. Barnard, Frederick Eugena.

Arr. out on the 10th inst.: L. Staples.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Ridderkirk, Christiana, Fortuna, Aurelie.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., August, Jenny, Galveston, Sebastian Bach, Bremen.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Elena, Erragon, Albion.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., John Campbell, Letezia, Allegro, L'Amico, Cape Comorin, Wild Hunter, Rutlandshire, Viola, N. S. del Boschetta, Camilla, Monte Tabor, Kraljevica.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Gudrun.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Nov. 5, for London, passed the Lizard at 9 o'clock last evening.

This morning's *Echo* announces that the crew of the ship Agamemnon has been picked up and brought to Liverpool.

[Probably the ship Agamemnon, (Br.,) Martin, at Quebec Oct. 4, for Greenock.—ED.]

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—The bark J. C. Williams, (Br.,) Capt. Vaughan, which arr. here on the 15th from Philadelphia, has been badly damaged by a collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Martyn, from Boston Nov. 6, for Liverpool, arr. off this port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Nov. 6, passed Fastnet Light at midnight for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania sld. for Philadelphia at 1 P. M. to-day.

BRISTOL, Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at this port to-day.

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WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
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MR. ROBT. BROWNING'S
NEW POEM
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will publish in its edition of SUNDAY, Nov. 21, the continuation of the new poem by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING,
"THE INN ALBUM."
The first divisions of the poem, published on Sunday last were received by the press and the public with the greatest favor, and the demand for THE TIMES was something unprecedented. Newsdealers should send in their orders for extra numbers of next Sunday's TIMES at once.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
of any respectable Sunday journal in America.
Within the last three months the circulation of the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES has increased more than *ten thousand* copies. It is now the most valuable advertising medium in the Union.

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